

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: IMPROVED GASTRIN RELEASING PEPTIDE COMPOUNDS

INVENTORS: Enrico Cappelletti
Luciano Lattuada
Karen Linder
Edmund Marinelli
Palaniappa Nanjappan
Natarajan Raju
Kondareddiar Ramalingham
Rolf E. Swenson
Michael Tweedle

Donald L. Rhoads, Reg. No. 34,705
Rachel J. Lin, Reg. No. 51,098
Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP
919 Third Ave
New York, NY 10022
212-715-9100 (phone)
212-715-8000 (fax)

Express Mail Label No. EL 963 49 9105 US

Date of Deposit: April 20, 2004

KL3:2331648.3

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Improved Gastrin Releasing Peptide Compounds

Cross reference to related applications

[0001] This application is a continuation-in-part application of International Application PCT/US/2003/041328, filed December 24, 2003, which claims priority to U.S. Application No. 10/341,577 filed January 13, 2003. All of these applications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention relates to novel gastrin releasing peptide (GRP) compounds which are useful as diagnostic imaging agents or radiotherapeutic agents. These GRP compounds are labeled with radionuclides or labels detectable by in vivo light imaging and include the use of novel linkers between the label and the targeting peptide, which provides for improved pharmacokinetics.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The use of radiopharmaceuticals (*e.g.*, diagnostic imaging agents, radiotherapeutic agents) to detect and treat cancer is well known. In more recent years, the discovery of site-directed radiopharmaceuticals for cancer detection and/or treatment has gained popularity and continues to grow as the medical profession better appreciates the specificity, efficacy and utility of such compounds.

[0004] These newer radiopharmaceutical agents typically consist of a targeting agent connected to a metal chelator, which can be chelated to (*e.g.*, complexed with) a diagnostic metal radionuclide such as, for example, technetium or indium, or a therapeutic metal radionuclide such as, for example, lutetium, yttrium, or rhenium. The role of the metal chelator is to hold (*i.e.*, chelate) the metal radionuclide as the radiopharmaceutical agent is delivered to the desired site. A metal chelator which does not bind strongly to the metal radionuclide would render the radiopharmaceutical agent ineffective for its desired use since the metal radionuclide would therefore not reach its desired site. Thus, further research and development led to the discovery of metal chelators, such as that reported in U.S. Pat. No. 5,662,885 to Pollak et. al., hereby

incorporated by reference, which exhibited strong binding affinity for metal radionuclides and the ability to conjugate with the targeting agent. Subsequently, the concept of using a "spacer" to create a physical separation between the metal chelator and the targeting agent was further introduced, for example in U.S. Pat. 5,976,495 to Pollak et. al., hereby incorporated by reference.

[0005] The role of the targeting agent, by virtue of its affinity for certain binding sites, is to direct the diagnostic agent, such as a radiopharmaceutical agent containing the metal radionuclide, to the desired site for detection or treatment. Typically, the targeting agent may include a protein, a peptide, or other macromolecule which exhibits a specific affinity for a given receptor. Other known targeting agents include monoclonal antibodies (MAbs), antibody fragments (F_{ab} 's and $(F_{ab})_2$'s), and receptor-avid peptides. Donald J. Buchsbaum, "Cancer Therapy with Radiolabeled Antibodies; Pharmacokinetics of Antibodies and Their Radiolabels; Experimental Radioimmunotherapy and Methods to Increase Therapeutic Efficacy," CRC Press, Boca Raton, Chapter 10, pp. 115-140, (1995); Fischman, et al. "A Ticket to Ride: Peptide Radiopharmaceuticals," The Journal of Nuclear Medicine, vol. 34, No. 12, (Dec. 1993). These references are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[0006] In recent years, it has been learned that some cancer cells contain gastrin releasing peptide (GRP) receptors (GRP-R) of which there are a number of subtypes. In particular, it has been shown that several types of cancer cells have over-expressed or uniquely expressed GRP receptors. For this reason, much research and study have been done on GRP and GRP analogues which bind to the GRP receptor family. One such analogue is bombesin (BBN), a 14 amino acid peptide (*i.e.*, tetradecapeptide) isolated from frog skin which is an analogue of human GRP and which binds to GRP receptors with high specificity and with an affinity similar to GRP.

[0007] Bombesin and GRP analogues may take the form of agonists or antagonists. Binding of GRP or BBN agonists to the GRP receptor increases the rate of cell division of these cancer cells and such agonists are internalized by the cell, while binding of GRP or BBN antagonists generally does not result in either internalization by the cell or increased rates of cell division. Such antagonists are designed to competitively inhibit endogenous GRP binding to GRP receptors and reduce the rate of cancer cell proliferation. *See, e.g.*, Hoffken, K.; Peptides in Oncology II, Somatostatin Analogues and Bombesin Antagonists (1993), pp. 87-112. For this reason, a great deal of work has been, and is being pursued to develop BBN or GRP analogues

that are antagonists. *E.g.*, Davis et al., *Metabolic Stability and Tumor Inhibition of Bombesin/GRP Receptor Antagonists, Peptides*, vol. 13, pp. 401-407, 1992.

[0008] In designing an effective compound for use as a diagnostic or therapeutic agent for cancer, it is important that the drug have appropriate *in vivo* targeting and pharmacokinetic properties. For example, it is preferable that for a radiopharmaceutical, the radiolabeled peptide have high specific uptake by the cancer cells (*e.g.*, via GRP receptors). In addition, it is also preferred that once the radionuclide localizes at a cancer site, it remains there for a desired amount of time to deliver a highly localized radiation dose to the site.

[0009] Moreover, developing radiolabeled peptides that are cleared efficiently from normal tissues is also an important factor for radiopharmaceutical agents. When biomolecules (*e.g.*, MAb, F_{ab} or peptides) labeled with metallic radionuclides (via a chelate conjugation), are administered to an animal such as a human, a large percentage of the metallic radionuclide (in some chemical form) can become "trapped" in either the kidney or liver parenchyma (*i.e.*, is not excreted into the urine or bile). Duncan et al.; Indium-111-Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic Acid-Octreotide Is Delivered *In Vivo* to Pancreatic, Tumor Cell, Renal, and Hepatocyte Lysosomes, *Cancer Research* 57, pp. 659-671, (Feb. 15, 1997). For the smaller radiolabeled biomolecules (*i.e.*, peptides or F_{ab}), the major route of clearance of activity is through the kidneys which can also retain high levels of the radioactive metal (*i.e.*, normally >10-15% of the injected dose). Retention of metal radionuclides in the kidney or liver is clearly undesirable. Conversely, clearance of the radiopharmaceutical from the blood stream too quickly by the kidney is also undesirable if longer diagnostic imaging or high tumor uptake for radiotherapy is needed.

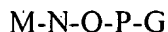
[0010] Subsequent work, such as that in U.S. Pat. 6,200,546 and US 2002/0054855 to Hoffman, et. al, hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety, have attempted to overcome this problem by forming a compound having the general formula X-Y-B wherein X is a group capable of complexing a metal, Y is a covalent bond on a spacer group and B is a bombesin agonist binding moiety. Such compounds were reported to have high binding affinities to GRP receptors, and the radioactivity was retained inside of the cells for extended time periods. In addition, *in vivo* studies in normal mice have shown that retention of the radioactive metal in the kidneys was lower than that known in the art, with the majority of the radioactivity excreted into the urine.

[0011] New and improved radiopharmaceutical and other diagnostic compounds which have improved pharmacokinetics and improved kidney excretion (*i.e.*, lower retention of the radioactive metal in the kidney) have now been found for diagnostic imaging and therapeutic uses. For diagnostic imaging, rapid renal excretion and low retained levels of radioactivity are critical for improved images. For radiotherapeutic use, slower blood clearance to allow for higher tumor uptake and better tumor targeting with low kidney retention are critical.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0012] In an embodiment of the present invention, there is provided new and improved compounds for use in diagnostic imaging or radiotherapy. The compounds include a chemical moiety capable of complexing a medically useful metal ion or radionuclide (metal chelator) attached to a GRP receptor targeting peptide by a linker or spacer group. In another embodiment, these compounds include an optical label (e.g. a photolabel or other label detectable by light imaging, optoacoustical imaging or photoluminescence) attached to a GRP receptor targeting peptide by a linker or spacer group.

[0013] In general, compounds of the present invention may have the formula:



wherein M is the metal chelator (in the form complexed with a metal radionuclide or not), or the optical label, N-O-P is the linker, and G is the GRP receptor targeting peptide.

[0014] The metal chelator M may be any of the metal chelators known in the art for complexing with a medically useful metal ion or radionuclide. Preferred chelators include DTPA, DOTA, DO3A, HP-DO3A, EDTA, TETA, EHPG, HBED, NOTA, DOTMA, TETMA, PDTA, TTHA, LICAM, MECAM; or peptide chelators, such as, for example, those discussed herein. The metal chelator may or may not be complexed with a metal radionuclide, and may include an optional spacer such as a single amino acid. Preferred metal radionuclides for scintigraphy or radiotherapy include $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, ^{51}Cr , ^{67}Ga , ^{68}Ga , ^{47}Sc , ^{51}Cr , ^{167}Tm , ^{141}Ce , ^{111}In , ^{168}Yb , ^{175}Yb , ^{140}La , ^{90}Y , ^{88}Y , ^{153}Sm , ^{166}Ho , ^{165}Dy , ^{166}Dy , ^{62}Cu , ^{64}Cu , ^{67}Cu , ^{97}Ru , ^{103}Ru , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{203}Pb , ^{211}Bi , ^{212}Bi , ^{213}Bi , ^{214}Bi , ^{225}Ac , ^{105}Rh , ^{109}Pd , $^{117\text{m}}\text{Sn}$, ^{149}Pm , ^{161}Tb , ^{177}Lu , ^{198}Au and ^{199}Au . The choice of metal will be determined based on the desired therapeutic or diagnostic

application. For example, for diagnostic purposes the preferred radionuclides include ^{64}Cu , ^{67}Ga , ^{68}Ga , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, and ^{111}In , with $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ and ^{111}In being particularly preferred. For therapeutic purposes, the preferred radionuclides include ^{64}Cu , ^{90}Y , ^{105}Rh , ^{111}In , $^{117\text{m}}\text{Sn}$, ^{149}Pm , ^{153}Sm , ^{161}Tb , ^{166}Dy , ^{166}Ho , ^{175}Yb , ^{177}Lu , $^{186/188}\text{Re}$, and ^{199}Au , with ^{177}Lu and ^{90}Y being particularly preferred. A most preferred chelator used in compounds of the invention is 1-substituted 4,7,10-tricarboxymethyl 1,4,7,10 tetraazacyclododecane triacetic acid (DO3A).

[0015] The optical label M may be any of various optical labels known in the art. Preferred labels include, without limitation, optical dyes, including organic chromophores or fluorophores, such as cyanine dyes light absorbing compounds, light reflecting and scattering compounds, and bioluminescent molecules.

[0016] In one embodiment, the linker N-O-P contains at least one non-alpha amino acid.

[0017] In another embodiment, the linker N-O-P contains at least one substituted bile acid.

[0018] In yet another embodiment, the linker N-O-P contains at least one non-alpha amino acid with a cyclic group.

[0019] The GRP receptor targeting peptide may be GRP, bombesin or any derivatives or analogues thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the GRP receptor targeting peptide is a GRP or bombesin analogue which acts as an agonist. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the GRP receptor targeting peptide is a bombesin agonist binding moiety disclosed in U.S. Pat. 6,200,546 and US 2002/0054855, incorporated herein by reference.

[0020] There is also provided a novel method of imaging using the compounds of the present invention.

[0021] A single or multi-vial kit that contains all of the components needed to prepare the diagnostic or therapeutic agents of the invention is provided in an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0022] There is further provided a novel method for preparing a diagnostic imaging agent comprising the step of adding to an injectable imaging medium a substance containing the compounds of the present invention.

[0023] A novel method of radiotherapy using the compounds of the invention is also provided, as is a novel method for preparing a radiotherapeutic agent comprising the step of adding to an injectable therapeutic medium a substance comprising a compound of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024] FIG. 1A is a graphical representation of a series of chemical reactions for the synthesis of intermediate C ((3 β , 5 β)-3-(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)aminocholan-24-oic acid), from A (Methyl-(3 β , 5 β)-3-aminocholan-24-ate) and B ((3 β , 5 β)-3-aminocholan-24-oic acid), as described in Example I.

[0025] FIG. 1B is a graphical representation of the sequential reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]cholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L62), as described in Example I.

[0026] FIG. 2A is a graphical representation of the sequential reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[4-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L70), as described in Example II.

[0027] FIG. 2B is a general graphical representation of the sequential reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[4-[2-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]ethoxy]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L73), *N*-[3-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L115), and *N*-[4-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]phenylacetyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L116), as described in Example II.

[0028] FIG. 2C is a chemical structure of the linker used in the synthesis reaction of FIG. 2B for synthesis of *N*-[4-[2-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]ethoxy]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L73), as described in Example II.

[0029] FIG. 2D is a chemical structure of the linker used in the synthesis reaction of FIG. 2B for synthesis of *N*-[3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L115), as described in Example II.

[0030] FIG. 2E is a chemical structure of the linker used in the synthesis reaction of FIG. 2B for synthesis of *N*-[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]phenylacetyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L116), as described in Example II.

[0031] FIG. 2F is a graphical representation of the sequential reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]glycyl-4-piperidinecarbonyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L74), as described in Example II.

[0032] FIG. 3A is a graphical representation of a series of chemical reactions for the synthesis of intermediate (3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy]amino]acetyl]amino-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid (C), as described in Example III.

[0033] FIG. 3B is a graphical representation of the sequential reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-12,24-dioxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L67), as described in Example III.

[0034] FIG. 3C is a chemical structure of (3 β ,5 β)-3-Amino-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid (B), as described in Example III.

[0035] FIG. 3D is a chemical structure of (3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy]amino]acetyl]amino-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid (C), as described in Example III.

[0036] FIG 3E is a chemical structure of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-12,24-dioxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L67), as described in Example III.

[0037] FIG. 4A is a graphical representation of a sequence of reactions to obtain intermediates (3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy]amino]acetyl]amino-12-

hydroxycholan-24-oic acid (3a) and (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid (3b), as described in Example IV.

[0038] FIG. 4B is a graphical representation of the sequential reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-12-hydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L63), as described in Example IV.

[0039] FIG. 4C is a graphical representation of the sequential reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclo dodec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-7,12-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L64), as described in Example IV.

[0040] FIG. 4D is a chemical structure of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid (2b), as described in Example IV.

[0041] FIG. 4E is a chemical structure of (3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-12-hydroxycholan-24-oic acid (3a), as described in Example IV;

[0042] FIG. 4F is a chemical structure of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid (3b), as described in Example IV.

[0043] FIG. 4G is a chemical structure of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-12-hydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L63), as described in Example IV.

[0044] FIG. 4H is a chemical structure of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclo dodec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-7,12-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L64), as described in Example IV.

[0045] FIG. 5A is a general graphical representation of the sequential reaction for the synthesis of 4-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-

yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]benzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L71**); and *Trans*-4-[[[4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]cyclohexylcarbonyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L72**) as described in Example V, wherein the linker is from **Fig. 5B** and **Fig. 5C**, respectively.

[0046] **FIG. 5B** is a chemical structure of the linker used in compound **L71** as shown in **Fig. 5A** and as described in Example V.

[0047] **FIG. 5C** is a chemical structure of the linker used in compound **L72** as shown in **Fig. 5A** and as described in Example V.

[0048] **FIG. 5D** is a chemical structure of Rink amide resin functionalised with bombesin[7-14] (**B**), as described in Example V.

[0049] **FIG. 5E** is a chemical structure of *Trans*-4-[[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]cyclohexanecarboxylic acid (**D**), as described in Example V;

[0050] **FIG. 6A** is a graphical representation of a sequence of reactions for the synthesis of intermediate linker 2-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]benzoic acid (**E**), as described in Example VI.

[0051] **FIG. 6B** is a graphical representation of a sequence of reactions for the synthesis of intermediate linker 4-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-nitrobenzoic acid (**H**), as described in Example VI.

[0052] **FIG. 6C** is a graphical representation of the synthesis of *N*-[2-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L75**), as described in Example VI.

[0053] **FIG. 6D** is a graphical representation of the synthesis of *N*-[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]-3-nitrobenzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L76**), as described in Example VI.

[0054] FIG. 7A is a graphical representation of a sequence of reactions for the synthesis of intermediate linker [4-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenoxy]acetic acid (E), as described in Example VII.

[0055] FIG. 7B is a graphical representation of the synthesis of *N*-[[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]phenoxy]acetyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L124), as described in Example VII.

[0056] FIG. 7C is a chemical structure of *N*-[[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]phenoxy]acetyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L124), as described in Example VII.

[0057] FIG. 8A is a graphical representation of a sequence of reactions for the synthesis of intermediate 4-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-methoxybenzoic acid (E), as described in Example VIII.

[0058] FIG. 8B is a graphical representation of the synthesis of *N*-[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]-3-methoxybenzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (L125), as described in Example VIII.

[0059] FIG. 8C is a chemical structure of *N*-[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]-3-methoxybenzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (L125), as described in Example VIII.

[0060] FIG. 9A is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of 3-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]aminobenzoic acid, (B), as described in Example IX.

[0061] FIG. 9B is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of 6-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]aminonaphthoic acid (C), as described in Example IX.

[0062] FIG. 9C is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of 4-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]methylamino]benzoic acid, (**D**), as described in Example IX.

[0063] FIG. 9D is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[4-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]phenylacetyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (**L146**); *N*-[3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L233**); *N*-[6-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl] amino]naphthoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (**L234**), and *N*-[4-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl] methylamino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (**L235**), as described in Example IX.

[0064] FIG. 10A is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of 7-[[Bis(1,1-dimethylethoxy)phosphinyl]methyl]-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,10-triacetic acid 4,10-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester **H**, as described in Example X.

[0065] FIG. 10B is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[4-[[[[[4,10-Bis(carboxymethyl)-7-(dihydroxyphosphinyl)methyl]-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (**L237**), as described in Example X.

[0066] FIG. 11A is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of *N,N*-Dimethylglycyl-L-serinyl-[S-[(acetylamino)methyl]]-L-cysteinyl-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L238**), as described in Example XI.

[0067] FIG. 11B is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of *N,N*-Dimethylglycyl-L-serinyl-[S-[(acetylamino)methyl]]-L-cysteinyl-glycyl-(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (**L239**), as described in Example XI.

[0068] FIG. 12A is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of 4-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]amino-3-methoxybenzoic acid (A), as described in Example XII.

[0069] FIG. 12B is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of 4-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]amino-3-chlorobenzoic acid, (D), as described in Example XII.

[0070] FIG. 12C is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of 4-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]amino-3-methylbenzoic acid (E), as described in Example XII.

[0071] FIG. 12D is a chemical structure of *N*-[4-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl] acetyl]glycyl]amino]-3-methoxybenzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L240) as described in Example XII.

[0072] FIG. 12E is a chemical structure of compound *N*-[4-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl] acetyl]glycyl]amino]3-chlorobenzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (L241) as described in Example XII.

[0073] FIG. 12F is a chemical structure of *N*-[4-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl] acetyl]glycyl]amino]3-methylbenzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L242), as described in Example XII.

[0074] FIG. 13A is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of 4-[*N,N'*-Bis[2-[(9-*H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]aminoethyl]amino]-4-oxobutanoic acid, (D), as described in Example XIII.

[0075] FIG. 13B is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of *N*-[4-[[4-[Bis[2-[[[4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]ethyl]amino-1,4-dioxobutyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (L244), as described in Example XIII.

[0076] FIG. 13C is a chemical structure of compound L244, as described in Example XIII.

[0077] FIG. 14A and FIG. 14B are graphical representations of the binding and competition curves described in Example XLIII.

[0078] FIG. 15A is a graphical representation of the results of radiotherapy experiments described in Example LV.

[0079] FIG. 15B is a graphical representation of the results of other radiotherapy experiments described in Example LV.

[0080] FIG. 16 is a chemical structure of N-[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl] acetyl]glycyl]amino]-L-Lysinyl-(3,6,9)-trioxaundecane-1,11-dicarboxylic acid-3,7-dideoxy-3-aminocholic acid)-L-arginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L65).

[0081] FIG. 17 is a chemical structure of N-[2-S-[[[[[12 α -Hydroxy-17 α -(1-methyl-3-carboxypropyl)etiocholan-3 β -carbamoylmethoxyethoxyethoxyacetyl]-amino -6-[4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino] hexanoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L66).

[0082] FIG. 18A is a chemical structure of N-[4-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L70).

[0083] FIG. 18B is a chemical structure N-[4-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]-3-carboxypropionyl]amino]acetyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L114).

[0084] FIG. 18C is a chemical structure N-[4-[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]-2-hydroxy-3-propoxy]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L144).

[0085] FIG. 18D is a chemical structure N-[(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]ethoxyethoxy]acetyl]amino]-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L69).

[0086] FIG. 18E is a chemical structure of *N*-[4-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]phenylacetyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L146).

[0087] FIG. 19 discloses chemical structures of intermediates which may be used to prepare compounds L64 and L70 as described in Example LVI.

[0088] FIG. 20 is a graphical representation of the preparation of L64 using segment coupling as described in Example LVI.

[0089] FIG. 21 is a graphical representation of the preparation of (1R)-1-(Bis{2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl}amino)propane-3-carboxylic acid-1-carboxyl-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L201).

[0090] FIG. 22A is a graphical representation of chemical structure of chemical intermediates used to prepare L202.

[0091] FIG. 22B is a graphical representation of the preparation of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-4-hydrazinobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L202).

[0092] FIG. 23A is a graphical representation of chemical structure of chemical intermediates used to prepare L203.

[0093] FIG. 23B is a graphical representation of the preparation of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L203).

[0094] FIG. 24 is a graphical representation of the preparation of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-4-aminobenzoyl-glycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L204).

[0095] FIG. 25 is a graphical representation of the preparation of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-4-aminobenzoyl-

glycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L205).

[0096] FIG. 26A is a graphical representation of chemical structures of chemical intermediates used to prepare L206.

[0097] FIG. 26B is a graphical representation of the preparation of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-[4'-Amino-2'-methyl biphenyl-4-carboxyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L206).

[0098] FIG. 27A is a graphical representation of chemical structures of chemical intermediates used to prepare L207.

[0099] FIG. 27B is a graphical representation of the preparation of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-[3'-amino-biphenyl-3-carboxyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L207).

[00100] FIG. 28 is a graphical representation of the preparation of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-[1,2-diaminoethyl-terephthalyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L208).

[00101] FIG. 29A is a graphical representation of chemical structures of chemical intermediates used to prepare L209.

[00102] FIG. 29B is a graphical representation of the preparation of L209.

[00103] FIG. 30A is a graphical representation of chemical structures of chemical intermediates used to prepare L210.

[00104] FIG. 30B is a chemical structure of L210.

[00105] FIG. 31 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide L211.

[00106] FIG. 32 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutamyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L212**.

[00107] FIG. 33 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methionine carboxylate **L213**.

[00108] FIG. 34 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L214**.

[00109] FIG. 35 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-glycyl-L-asparginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L215**.

[00110] FIG. 36 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-arginyl-L-tyrosinyl-glycyl-L-asparginyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L216**.

[00111] FIG. 37 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-lysyl-L-tyrosinyl-glycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L217**.

[00112] FIG. 38 is a chemical structure of **L218**.

[00113] FIG. 39 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-aminopentyl, **L219**.

[00114] FIG. 40 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-serinyl-L-valyl-D-alanyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, **L220**.

[00115] FIG. 41 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-leucinamide, L221.

[00116] FIG. 42 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-D-tyrosinyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-betaalanyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-norleucinamide, L222.

[00117] FIG. 43 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-betaalanyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-norleucinamide, L223.

[00118] FIG. 44 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucinamide, L224.

[00119] FIG. 45 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valinyl-glycyl-L-serinyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methioninamide, L225.

[00120] FIG. 46 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-histidyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, L226.

[00121] FIG. 47 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-serinyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methioninamide L227.

[00122] FIG. 48 is a chemical structure of N-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methioninamide, L228.

[00123] FIG. 49A is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino-7,12-dihydroxycholesterol-24-oic acid (B) as described in Example LVII.

[00124] FIG. 49B is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of N-[3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α]-3-[[[2-[2-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]amino]-7,12-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, (L69), as described in Example LVII.

[00125] FIG. 50 is a graphical representation of a reaction for the synthesis of N-[4-[2-Hydroxy-3-[4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]propoxy]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L144), as described in Example LVIII.

[00126] FIG. 51 is a chemical structure of L300.

[00127] FIG. 52 is a TOCSY spectrum of Lu-L70 in DMSO-d₆ at 25°C.

[00128] FIG. 53 is a COSY spectrum of Lu-L70 in DMSO-d₆ at 25°C.

[00129] FIG. 54 is a NOESY spectrum of Lu-L70 in DMSO-d₆ at 25°C.

[00130] FIG. 55 is a gHSQC spectrum of Lu-L70 in DMSO-d₆ at 25°C.

[00131] FIG. 56 is a gHMBC spectrum of Lu-L70 in DMSO-d₆ at 25 °C.

[00132] FIG. 57 is a gHSQCTOCSY spectrum of Lu-L70 in DMSO-d₆ at 25°C.

[00133] FIG. 58 is a Regular 1H-NMR (bottom) and selective homo-decoupling of the water peak at 3.5 ppm of Lu-L70 in DMSO-d₆ at 15 °C.

[00134] FIG. 59 is a TOCSY Spectrum of ¹⁷⁵Lu-DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ in DMSO-d₆ at 25 °C.

[00135] FIG. 60 is a chemical structure of L70.

[00136] FIG. 61 is a chemical structure of ¹⁷⁵Lu-DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂.

[00137] FIG. 62 is a chemical structure of ¹⁷⁵Lu-L70 with a bound water molecule.

[00138] FIG. 63 is a chemical structure of L301.

Abbreviations Used In the Application

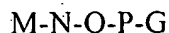
Aoc-	8-aminooctanoic acid
Apa3-	3-aminopropionic acid
Abu4-	4-aminobutanoic acid
Adca3-	(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholesterol-24-oic acid or 3-Amino-3-deoxycholic acid
Ah12ca-	(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-amino-12-hydroxycholesterol-24-oic acid
Akca-	(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-12-oxacholestan-24-oic acid
Cha-	L-Cyclohexylalanine
Na11-	L-1-Naphthylalanine
Bip-	L-Biphenylalanine
Mo3abz4-	3-Methoxy-4-aminobenzoic acid or 4-aminomethyl-3-methoxybenzoic acid
Bpa4-	4-benzoylphenylalanine
Cl3abz4-	3-Chloro-4-aminobenzoic acid
M3abz4-	3-methyl-4-aminobenzoic acid
Ho3abz4-	3-hydroxy-4-aminobenzoic acid
Hybz4-	4-hydrazinobenzoic acid
Nmabz4-	4-methylaminobenzoic acid
Mo3amb4-	3-methoxy-4-aminobenzoic acid
Amb4-	4-aminomethylbenzoic acid
Aeb4-	4-(2-aminoethoxy)benzoic acid
Dae-	1,2-diaminoethyl
Tpa-	Terephthalic acid
A4m2biphc4-	4'-Amino-2'-methyl biphenyl-4-carboxylic acid
A3biphc3-	3-amino-3'-biphenylcarboxylic acid
Amc4-	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid
Aepa4-	N-4-aminoethyl-N-1-piperazine-acetic acid
Inp-	Isonipecotic acid
Pia1-	N-1-piperazineacetic acid
Ckbp-	4-(3-Carboxymethyl-2-keto-1-benzimidazolyl)-piperidine
Abz3	3-Aminobenzoic acid
Abz4	4-Aminobenzoic acid
J	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid
Ava5	5-Aminovaleric acid
f	(D)-Phe
y	(D)-Tyr
Ala2 (also Bala)	Beta-alanine

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[00139] In the following description, various aspects of the present invention will be further elaborated. For purposes of explanation, specific configurations and details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will also be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without the specific details. Furthermore, well known features may be omitted or simplified in order not to obscure the present invention.

[00140] In an embodiment of the present invention, there are provided new and improved compounds for use in diagnostic imaging or radiotherapy. The compounds include an optical label or a chemical moiety capable of complexing a medically useful metal ion or radionuclide (metal chelator) attached to a GRP receptor targeting peptide by a linker or spacer group.

[00141] In general, compounds of the present invention may have the formula:



wherein M is the metal chelator (in the form complexed with a metal radionuclide or not), or an optical label, N-O-P is the linker, and G is the GRP receptor targeting peptide. Each of the metal chelator, optical label, linker, and GRP receptor targeting peptide is described in the discussion that follow.

[00142] In another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a new and improved linker or spacer group which is capable of linking an optical label or a metal chelator to a GRP receptor targeting peptide. In general, linkers of the present invention may have the formula:



wherein each of N, O and P are defined throughout the specification.

[00143] Compounds meeting the criteria defined herein were discovered to have improved pharmacokinetic properties compared to other GRP receptor targeting peptide conjugates known in the art. For example, compounds containing the linkers of the present invention were retained in the bloodstream longer, and thus had a longer half life than prior known compounds. The longer half life was medically beneficial because it permitted better tumor targeting which is useful for diagnostic imaging, and especially for therapeutic uses, where the cancerous cells and

tumors receive greater amounts of the radiolabeled peptides. Additionally, compounds of the present invention had improved tissue receptor specificity compared to prior art compounds.

1A. Metal Chelator

[00144] The term "metal chelator" refers to a molecule that forms a complex with a metal atom, wherein said complex is stable under physiological conditions. That is, the metal will remain complexed to the chelator backbone *in vivo*. More particularly, a metal chelator is a molecule that complexes to a radionuclide metal to form a metal complex that is stable under physiological conditions and which also has at least one reactive functional group for conjugation with the linker N-O-P. The metal chelator M may be any of the metal chelators known in the art for complexing a medically useful metal ion or radionuclide. The metal chelator may or may not be complexed with a metal radionuclide. Furthermore, the metal chelator can include an optional spacer such as, for example, a single amino acid (*e.g.*, Gly) which does not complex with the metal, but which creates a physical separation between the metal chelator and the linker.

[00145] The metal chelators of the invention may include, for example, linear, macrocyclic, terpyridine, and N_3S , N_2S_2 , or N_4 chelators (*see also*, U.S. 5,367,080, U.S. 5,364,613, U.S. 5,021,556, U.S. 5,075,099, U.S. 5,886,142, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety), and other chelators known in the art including, but not limited to, HYNIC, DTPA, EDTA, DOTA, TETA, and bisamino bithiol (BAT) chelators (*see also* U.S. 5,720,934). For example, N_4 chelators are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,143,274; 6,093,382; 5,608,110; 5,665,329; 5,656,254; and 5,688,487, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety. Certain N_3S chelators are described in PCT/CA94/00395, PCT/CA94/00479, PCT/CA95/00249 and in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,662,885; 5,976,495; and 5,780,006, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety. The chelator may also include derivatives of the chelating ligand mercapto-acetyl-glycyl-glycyl-glycine (MAG3), which contains an N_3S , and N_2S_2 systems such as MAMA (monoamidemonoaminedithiols), DADS (N_2S diaminedithiols), CODADS and the like. These ligand systems and a variety of others are described in Liu and Edwards, Chem Rev. 1999, 99, 2235-2268 and references therein, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

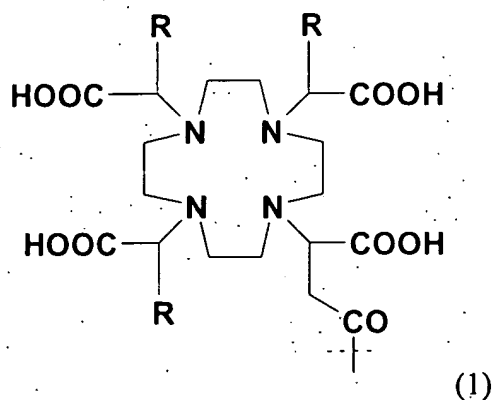
[00146] The metal chelator may also include complexes containing ligand atoms that are not donated to the metal in a tetradentate array. These include the boronic acid adducts of technetium and rhenium dioximes, such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,183,653; 5,387,409; and 5,118,797, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

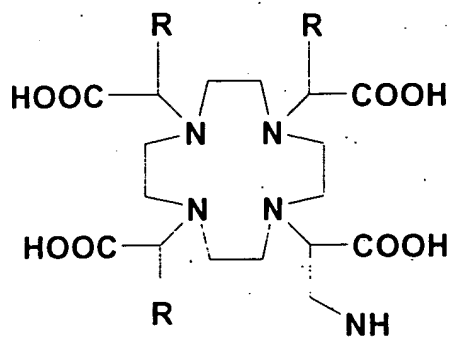
[00147] Examples of preferred chelators include, but are not limited to, diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (DTPA), 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotetradecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid (DOTA), 1-substituted 1,4,7-tricarboxymethyl 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane triacetic acid (DO3A), ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 4-carboxymethyl-10-phosponomethyl-1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,7-diacetic acid (Cm4pm10d2a); and 1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetradecane-1,4,8,11-tetraacetic acid (TETA). Additional chelating ligands are ethylenebis-(2-hydroxyphenylglycine) (EHPG), and derivatives thereof, including 5-Cl-EHPG, 5-Br-EHPG, 5-Me-EHPG, 5-t-Bu-EHPG, and 5-sec-Bu-EHPG; benzodiethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (benzo-DTPA) and derivatives thereof, including dibenzo-DTPA, phenyl-DTPA, diphenyl-DTPA, benzyl-DTPA, and dibenzyl-DTPA; bis-2-(hydroxybenzyl)-ethylene-diaminediacetic acid (HBED) and derivatives thereof; the class of macrocyclic compounds which contain at least 3 carbon atoms, more preferably at least 6, and at least two heteroatoms (O and/or N), which macrocyclic compounds can consist of one ring, or two or three rings joined together at the hetero ring elements, e.g., benzo-DOTA, dibenzo-DOTA, and benzo-NOTA, where NOTA is 1,4,7-triazacyclononane N,N',N''-triacetic acid, benzo-TETA, benzo-DOTMA, where DOTMA is 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotetradecane-1,4,7,10-tetra(methyl tetraacetic acid), and benzo-TETMA, where TETMA is 1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetradecane-1,4,8,11-(methyl tetraacetic acid); derivatives of 1,3-propylenediaminetetraacetic acid (PDTA) and triethylenetetraaminehexaacetic acid (TTHA); derivatives of 1,5,10-N,N',N''-tris(2,3-dihydroxybenzoyl)-tricatecholate (LICAM) and 1,3,5-N,N',N''-tris(2,3-dihydroxybenzoyl) aminomethylbenzene (MECAM). Examples of representative chelators and chelating groups contemplated by the present invention are described in WO 98/18496, WO 86/06605, WO 91/03200, WO 95/28179, WO 96/23526, WO 97/36619, PCT/US98/01473, PCT/US98/20182, and U.S. 4,899,755, U.S. 5,474,756, U.S. 5,846,519 and U.S. 6,143,274, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[00148] Particularly preferred metal chelators include those of Formula 1, 2 and 3 (for ^{111}In and radioactive lanthanides, such as, for example ^{177}Lu , ^{90}Y , ^{153}Sm , and ^{166}Ho) and those of Formula 4, 5 and 6 (for radioactive $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, ^{186}Re , and ^{188}Re) set forth below. These and other metal chelating groups are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,093,382 and 5,608,110, which are incorporated by reference in their entirety. Additionally, the chelating group of formula 3 is described in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 6,143,274; the chelating group of formula 5 is described in, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,627,286 and 6,093,382, and the chelating group of formula 6 is described in, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,662,885; 5,780,006; and 5,976,495, all of which are incorporated by reference. Specific metal chelators of formula 6 include N,N-dimethylGly-Ser-Cys; N,N-dimethylGly-Thr-Cys; N,N-diethylGly-Ser-Cys; N,N-dibenzylGly-Ser-Cys; and other variations thereof. For example, spacers which do not actually complex with the metal radionuclide such as an extra single amino acid Gly, may be attached to these metal chelators (*e.g.*, N,N-dimethylGly-Ser-Cys-Gly; N,N-dimethylGly-Thr-Cys-Gly; N,N-diethylGly-Ser-Cys-Gly; N,N-dibenzylGly-Ser-Cys-Gly). Other useful metal chelators such as all of those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,334,996, also incorporated by reference (*e.g.*, Dimethylgly-L-t-Butylgly-L-Cys-Gly; Dimethylgly-D-t-Butylgly-L-Cys-Gly; Dimethylgly-L-t-Butylgly-L-Cys, etc.)

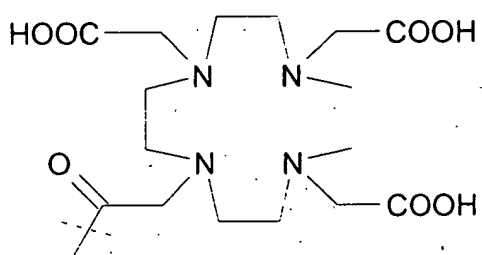
[00149] Furthermore, sulfur protecting groups such as AcM (acetamidomethyl), trityl or other known alkyl, aryl, acyl, alkanoyl, aryloyl, mercaptoacyl and organothiol groups may be attached to the cysteine amino acid of these metal chelators.

[00150] Additionally, other useful metal chelators include:

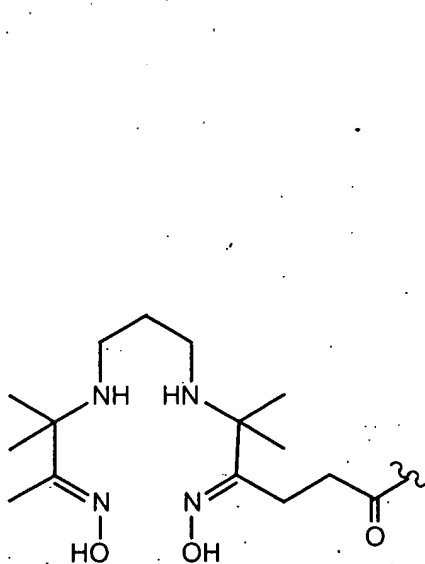




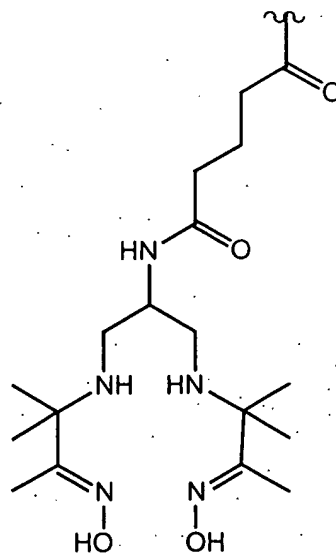
(2)



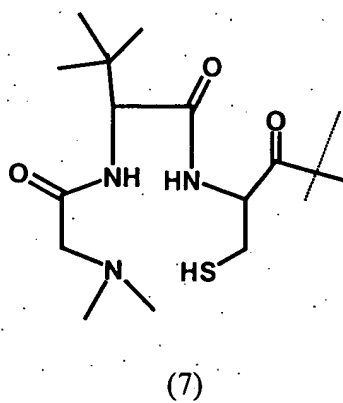
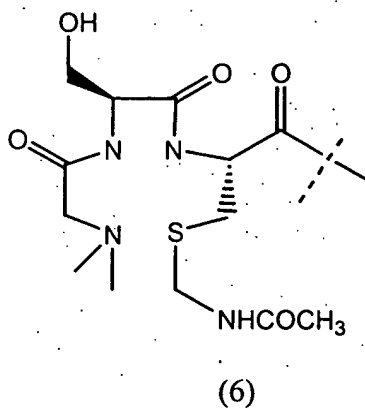
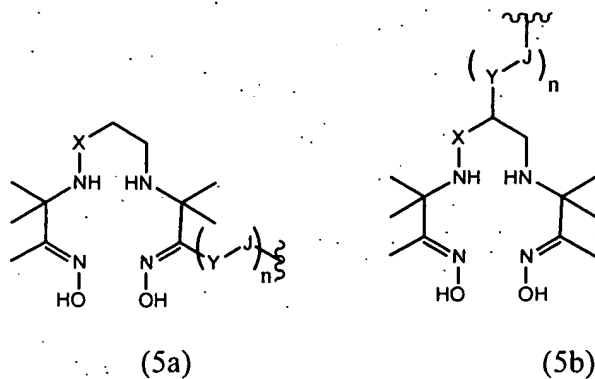
(3)



(4a)



(4b)



[00151] In the above Formulas 1 and 2, R is alkyl, preferably methyl. In the above Formulas 5a and 5b, X is either CH₂ or O; Y is C₁-C₁₀ branched or unbranched alkyl; aryl, aryloxy, arylamino, arylaminoacyl; arylalkyl – where the alkyl group or groups attached to the aryl group are C₁-C₁₀ branched or unbranched alkyl groups, C₁-C₁₀ branched or unbranched hydroxy or

polyhydroxyalkyl groups or polyalkoxyalkyl or polyhydroxy-polyalkoxyalkyl groups; J is optional, but if present is C(=O)-, OC(=O)-, SO₂-, NC(=O)-, NC(=S)-, N(Y), NC(=NCH₃)-, NC(=NH)-, N=N-, homopolyamides or heteropolyamines derived from synthetic or naturally occurring amino acids; all where n is 1-100. Other variants of these structures are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 6,093,382. In Formula 6, the group S-NHCOCH₃ may be replaced with SH or S-Z wherein Z is any of the known sulfur protecting groups such as those described above. Formula 7 illustrates one embodiment of t-butyl compounds useful as a metal chelator. The disclosures of each of the foregoing patents, applications and references are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[00152] In a preferred embodiment, the metal chelator includes cyclic or acyclic polyaminocarboxylic acids such as DOTA (1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane -1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid), DTPA (diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid), DTPA-bismethylamide, DTPA-bismorpholineamide, Cm4pm10d2a (1,4-carboxymethyl-10-phosponomethyl-1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,7-diacetic acid), DO3A *N*-[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl, HP-DO3A, DO3A-monoamide and derivatives thereof.

[00153] Preferred metal radionuclides for scintigraphy or radiotherapy include ^{99m}Tc, ⁵¹Cr, ⁶⁷Ga, ⁶⁸Ga, ⁴⁷Sc, ⁵¹Cr, ¹⁶⁷Tm, ¹⁴¹Ce, ¹¹¹In, ¹⁶⁸Yb, ¹⁷⁵Yb, ¹⁴⁰La, ⁹⁰Y, ⁸⁸Y, ¹⁵³Sm, ¹⁶⁶Ho, ¹⁶⁵Dy, ¹⁶⁶Dy, ⁶²Cu, ⁶⁴Cu, ⁶⁷Cu, ⁹⁷Ru, ¹⁰³Ru, ¹⁸⁶Re, ¹⁸⁸Re, ²⁰³Pb, ²¹¹Bi, ²¹²Bi, ²¹³Bi, ²¹⁴Bi, ¹⁰⁵Rh, ¹⁰⁹Pd, ^{117m}Sn, ¹⁴⁹Pm, ¹⁶¹Tb, ¹⁷⁷Lu, ¹⁹⁸Au and ¹⁹⁹Au and oxides or nitrides thereof. The choice of metal will be determined based on the desired therapeutic or diagnostic application. For example, for diagnostic purposes (*e.g.*, to diagnose and monitor therapeutic progress in primary tumors and metastases), the preferred radionuclides include ⁶⁴Cu, ⁶⁷Ga, ⁶⁸Ga, ^{99m}Tc, and ¹¹¹In, with ^{99m}Tc and ¹¹¹In being especially preferred. For therapeutic purposes (*e.g.*, to provide radiotherapy for primary tumors and metastasis related to cancers of the prostate, breast, lung, etc.), the preferred radionuclides include ⁶⁴Cu, ⁹⁰Y, ¹⁰⁵Rh, ¹¹¹In, ^{117m}Sn, ¹⁴⁹Pm, ¹⁵³Sm, ¹⁶¹Tb, ¹⁶⁶Dy, ¹⁶⁶Ho, ¹⁷⁵Yb, ¹⁷⁷Lu, ^{186/188}Re, and ¹⁹⁹Au, with ¹⁷⁷Lu and ⁹⁰Y being particularly preferred. ^{99m}Tc is particularly useful and is a preferred for diagnostic radionuclide because of its low cost, availability, imaging properties, and high specific activity. The nuclear and radioactive properties of ^{99m}Tc make this isotope an ideal scintigraphic imaging agent. This isotope has a single photon energy of 140 keV and a radioactive half-life of about 6 hours, and is readily available from a ⁹⁹Mo-^{99m}Tc generator. For example, the ^{99m}Tc labeled peptide can be used to diagnose and monitor therapeutic progress

in primary tumors and metastases. Peptides labeled with ^{177}Lu , ^{90}Y or other therapeutic radionuclides can be used to provide radiotherapy for primary tumors and metastasis related to cancers of the prostate, breast, lung, etc.

1B. Optical Labels

[00154] In an exemplary embodiment, the compounds of the invention may be conjugated with photolabels, such as optical dyes, including organic chromophores or fluorophores, having extensive delocalized ring systems and having absorption or emission maxima in the range of 400-1500 nm. The compounds of the invention may alternatively be derivatized with a bioluminescent molecule. The preferred range of absorption maxima for photolabels is between 600 and 1000 nm to minimize interference with the signal from hemoglobin. Preferably, photoabsorption labels have large molar absorptivities, *e.g.* $> 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ M}^{-1}$, while fluorescent optical dyes will have high quantum yields. Examples of optical dyes include, but are not limited to those described in WO 98/18497, WO 98/18496, WO 98/18495, WO 98/18498, WO 98/53857, WO 96/17628, WO 97/18841, WO 96/23524, WO 98/47538, and references cited therein. For example, the photolabels may be covalently linked directly to compounds of the invention, such as, for example, compounds comprised of GRP receptor targeting peptides and linkers of the invention. Several dyes that absorb and emit light in the visible and near-infrared region of electromagnetic spectrum are currently being used for various biomedical applications due to their biocompatibility, high molar absorptivity, and/or high fluorescence quantum yields. The high sensitivity of the optical modality in conjunction with dyes as contrast agents parallels that of nuclear medicine, and permits visualization of organs and tissues without the undesirable effect of ionizing radiation. Cyanine dyes with intense absorption and emission in the near-infrared (NIR) region are particularly useful because biological tissues are optically transparent in this region. For example, indocyanine green, which absorbs and emits in the NIR region has been used for monitoring cardiac output, hepatic functions, and liver blood flow and its functionalized derivatives have been used to conjugate biomolecules for diagnostic purposes (R. B. Mujumdar, L. A. Ernst, S. R. Mujumdar, et al., Cyanine dye labeling reagents: Sulfoindocyanine succinimidyl esters. *Bioconjugate Chemistry*, 1993, 4(2), 105-111; Linda G. Lee and Sam L. Woo. "N-Heteroaromatic ion and iminium ion substituted cyanine dyes for use as fluorescent labels", U.S. Pat. No. 5,453,505; Eric Hohenschuh, et al. "Light imaging contrast agents", WO 98/48846; Jonathan Turner, et al. "Optical diagnostic agents for the diagnosis of

neurodegenerative diseases by means of near infra-red radiation"; WO 98/22146; Kai Licha, et al. "In-vivo diagnostic process by near infrared radiation", WO 96/17628; Robert A. Snow, et al., Compounds, WO 98/48838. Various imaging techniques and reagents are described in U.S. Patents 6,663,847, 6,656,451, 6,641,798, 6,485,704, 6,423,547, 6,395,257, 6,280,703, 6,277,841, 6,264,920, 6,264,919, 6,228,344, 6,217,848, 6,190,641, 6,183,726, 6,180,087, 6,180,086, 6,180,085, 6,013,243, and published U.S. Patent Applications 2003185756, 20031656432, 2003158127, 2003152577, 2003143159, 2003105300, 2003105299, 2003072763, 2003036538, 2003031627, 2003017164, 2002169107, 2002164287, and 2002156117. All of the above references are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

2A. Linkers Containing At Least One Non-alpha Amino Acid

[00155] In one embodiment of the invention, the linker N-O-P contains at least one non-alpha amino acid. Thus, in this embodiment of the linker N-O-P,

N is 0 (where 0 means it is absent), an alpha or non-alpha amino acid or other linking group;

O is an alpha or non-alpha amino acid; and

P is 0, an alpha or non-alpha amino acid or other linking group,

wherein at least one of N, O or P is a non-alpha amino acid.

Thus, in one example, N = Gly, O = a non-alpha amino acid, and P = 0.

[00156] Alpha amino acids are well known in the art, and include naturally occurring and synthetic amino acids.

[00157] Non-alpha amino acids are also known in the art and include those which are naturally occurring or synthetic. Preferred non-alpha amino acids include:

8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid;

N-4-aminoethyl-N-1-acetic acid; and

polyethylene glycol derivatives having the formula $\text{NH}_2-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ or $\text{NH}_2-(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ where $n = 2$ to 100.

[00158] Examples of compounds having the formula M-N-O-P-G which contain linkers with at least one non-alpha amino acid are listed in Table 1. These compounds may be prepared using

the methods disclosed herein, particularly in the Examples, as well as by similar methods known to one skilled in the art.

TABLE 1**Table 1 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Non-alpha Amino Acid**

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L1	10-40%B	5.43	1616.6	5	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Lys	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L2	10-40%B	5.47	1644.7	3	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Arg	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L3	10-40%B	5.97	1604.6	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Asp	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L4	10-40%B	5.92	1575.5	4	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Ser	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L5	10-40%B	5.94	1545.5	9	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L6	10-30%B	7.82	1639(M+N a)	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Glu	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L7	10-30%B	8.47	1581(M+Na)	7	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Dala	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L8	10-30%B	6.72	1639(M+Na)	4	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Lys	none	BBN(7-14)
L9	10-30%B	7.28	823.3(M+2/2)	6	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Arg	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 1 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Non-alpha Amino Acid

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L10	10-30%B	7.94	1625.6 (M+Na)	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Asp	none	BBN(7-14)
L11	10-30%B	7.59	1575.6	36	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Ser	none	BBN(7-14)
L12	10-30%B	7.65	1567.5 (M+Na)	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	none	BBN(7-14)
L13	10-30%B	7.86	1617.7	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Glu	none	BBN(7-14)
L14	10-30%B	7.9	1581.7 (M+Na)	11	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Dala	none	BBN(7-14)
L15	10-30%B	7.84	1656.8 (M+Na)	11.5	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L16	10-30%B	6.65	1597.4 (M+Na)	17	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	2,3-diaminopropionic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L17	10-30%B	7.6	1488.6	8	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	none	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L18	10-30%B	7.03	1574.6	7.8	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	2,3-diaminopropionic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L19	10-35%B	5.13	1603.6	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Asp	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)

Table 1 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Non-alpha Amino Acid

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L20	10-35%B	5.19	1603.6	37	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Asp	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L21	10-35%B	5.04	1575.7	46	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Ser	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L22	10-35%B	4.37	1644.7	36	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Arg	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L23	10-35%B	5.32	1633.7	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L24	10-35%B	4.18	1574.6	38	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	2,3-diaminopropionic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L25	10-35%B	4.24	1616.6	26	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Lys	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L26	10-35%B	4.45	1574.6	30	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	2,3-diaminopropionic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L27	10-35%B	4.38	1627.3	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-4-aminoethyl-N-1-piperazineacetic acid	Asp	none	BBN(7-14)
L28	10-35%B	4.1	1600.3	25	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-4-aminoethyl-N-1-piperazineacetic acid	Ser	none	BBN(7-14)
L29	10-35%B	3.71	1669.4	36	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-4-aminoethyl-N-1-piperazineacetic acid	Arg	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 1 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Non-alpha Amino Acid

Comp ound	HPLC method 1	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L30	10- 35%B	4.57	1657. 2	36	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-4- aminoethyl- N-1- piperazineac etic acid	8-amino- 3,6- dioxaoctano ic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L31	10- 35%B	3.69	1598. 3	>50	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-4- aminoethyl- N-1- piperazineac etic acid	2,3- diaminopro pionic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L32	10- 35%B	3.51	1640. 3	34	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-4- aminoethyl- N-1- piperazineac etic acid	Lys	none	BBN(7-14)
L33	10- 35%B	4.29	1584. 5	>50	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-1- piperazineac etic acid	Asp	none	BBN(7-14)
L34	10- 35%B	4.07	1578. 7 (M+ Na)	38	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-1- piperazineac etic acid	Ser	none	BBN(7-14)
L35	10- 35%B	3.65	1625. 6	26	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-1- piperazineac etic acid	Arg	none	BBN(7-14)
L36	10- 35%B	4.43	1636. 6	7	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-1- piperazineac etic acid	8-amino- 3,6- dioxaoctano ic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L37	10- 35%B	3.66	1555. 7	23	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-1- piperazineac etic acid	2,3- diaminopro pionic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L38	10- 35%B	3.44	1619. 6	7	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	N-1- piperazineac etic acid	Lys	none	BBN(7-14)
L42	30- 50%B	5.65	1601. 6	25	N,N- dimethylglycine-Ser- Cys(Acm)-Gly	4- Hydroxyprol ine	8-amino- 3,6- dioxaoctano ic acid	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 1 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Non-alpha Amino Acid

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L48	30-50%B	4.47	1600.5	40	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	4-aminoproline	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L51	15-35%B	5.14	1673.7	49	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Lys	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L52	15-35%B	6.08	1701.6	14	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Arg	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L53	15-35%B	4.16	1632.6	10	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Ser	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L54	15-35%B	4.88	1661.6	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Asp	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L55	15-35%B	4.83	1683.4 (M+Na)	43	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Asp	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L56	15-35%B	4.65	1655.7 (M+Na)	4	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Ser	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L57	15-35%B	4.9	1701.8	50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Arg	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L58	15-35%B	4.22	846.4 (M+H/2)	>50	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L59	15-35%B	4.03	1635.5	42	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	2,3-diaminopropionic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)

Table 1 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Non-alpha Amino Acid

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L60	15-35%B	4.11	1696.6 (M+Na)	20	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Lys	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L61	15-35%B	4.32	1631.4	43	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	2,3-diaminopropionic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L78	20-40%B	6.13	1691.4 (M+Na)	35	DO3A-monoamide	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Diaminopropionic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L79	20-40%B	7.72	1716.8 (M+Na)	42	DO3A-monoamide	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Biphenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L80	20-40%B	7.78	1695.9	>50	DO3A-monoamide	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Diphenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L81	20-40%B	7.57	1513.6	37.5	DO3A-monoamide	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	4-Benzoylphenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L92	15-30%B	5.63	1571.6	5	DO3A-monoamide	5-aminopentanoic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L94	20-36%B	4.19	1640.8 (M+Na)	6.2	DO3A-monoamide	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	D-Phenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 1 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Non-alpha Amino Acid

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC ₅₀ ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L110	15-45%B	5.06	1612.7	36	DO3A-monoamide	8-aminooctanoic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L209	20-40%B over 6 minutes	4.62	3072.54	37	DO3A-monoamide	E(G8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid QWAVGHL M-NH ₂)	8-aminooctanoic acid	8-aminooc tanoic acid	BBN(7-14)
L210	20-50%B over 10 minutes	6.18	3056.76	11	DO3A-monoamide	E(G-Aoa-Aoa-QWAVGHL M-NH ₂)	8-aminooctanoic acid	8-aminooc tanoic acid	BBN(7-14)

*BBN(7-14) is [SEQ ID NO:1]

¹ HPLC method refers to the 10 minute time for the HPLC gradient.

² HPLC RT refers to the retention time of the compound in the HPLC.

³ MS refers to mass spectra where molecular weight is calculated from mass/unit charge (m/e).

⁴ IC₅₀ refers to the concentration of compound to inhibit 50% binding of iodinated bombesin to a GRP receptor on cells.

2B. Linkers Containing At Least One Substituted Bile Acid

[00159] In another embodiment of the present invention, the linker N-O-P contains at least one substituted bile acid. Thus, in this embodiment of the linker N-O-P,

N is 0 (where 0 means it is absent), an alpha amino acid, a substituted bile acid or other linking group;

O is an alpha amino acid or a substituted bile acid; and

P is 0, an alpha amino acid, a substituted bile acid or other linking group,

wherein at least one of N, O or P is a substituted acid.

[00160] Bile acids are found in bile (a secretion of the liver) and are steroids having a hydroxyl group and a five carbon atom side chain terminating in a carboxyl group. In substituted bile acids, at least one atom such as a hydrogen atom of the bile acid is substituted with another atom, molecule or chemical group. For example, substituted bile acids include those having a 3-amino, 24-carboxyl function optionally substituted at positions 7 and 12 with hydrogen, hydroxyl or keto functionality.

[00161] Other useful substituted bile acids in the present invention include substituted cholic acids and derivatives thereof. Specific substituted cholic acid derivatives include:

(3 β ,5 β)-3-aminocholan-24-oic acid;

(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-amino-12-hydroxycholan-24-oic acid;

(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid;

Lys-(3,6,9)-trioxaundecane-1,11-dicarbonyl-3,7-dideoxy-3-aminocholic acid);

(3 β ,5 β ,7 α)-3-amino-7-hydroxy-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid; and

(3 β ,5 β ,7 α)-3-amino-7-hydroxycholan-24-oic acid.

[00162] Examples of compounds having the formula M-N-O-P-G which contain linkers with at least one substituted bile acid are listed in Table 2. These compounds may be prepared using the methods disclosed herein, particularly in the Examples, as well as by similar methods known to one skilled in the art.

TABLE 2

Table 2 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Substituted Bile Acid									
Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L62	20-80%B	3.79	1741.2	>50	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β)-3-aminocholan-24-oic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L63	20-80%B	3.47	1757.0	23	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-amino-12-hydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 2 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Substituted Bile Acid

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L64	20-50%B	5.31	1773.7	8.5	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L65	20-80%B	3.57	2246.2	>50	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	Lys-(3,6,9-trioxaundecane-1,11-dicarbonyl-3,7-dideoxy-3-aminocholic acid)	Arg	BBN(7-14)
L66	20-80%	3.79	2245.8	>50	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	Lys-(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid-3,6,9-trioxaundecane-1,11-dicarbonyl	Arg	BBN(7-14)
L67	20-80%	3.25	1756.9	4.5	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-12-oxacholan-24-oic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L69	20-80%	3.25	1861.27	8	DO3A-monoamide	1-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L280	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	Q-W-A-V-a-H-L-M-NH ₂
L281	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	f	Q-W-A-V-G-H-L-M-NH ₂
L282	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	f	Q-W-A-V-G-H-L-L-NH ₂

Table 2 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Substituted Bile Acid

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L283	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	f	Q-W-A-V-G-H-L-NH-pentyl
L284	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	y	QWAVBala-HFNle-NH ₂
L285	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	f	Q-W-A-V-Bala-H-F-Nle-NH ₂
L286	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	QWAVGHF-L-NH ₂
L287	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	QWAVGN-MeHis-LM-NH ₂
L288	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	LWAVGSF-M-NH ₂
L289	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	HWAVGHL-M-NH ₂
L290	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	LWATGH-F-M-NH ₂
L291	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	none	QWAVGH-FMNH ₂
L292	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	QRLG N	QWAVGHL-M-NH ₂

Table 2 - Compounds Containing Linkers With At Least One Substituted Bile Acid

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC ₅₀ ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L293	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α -3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	QRYG N	QWAVGHL M-NH ₂
L294	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α -3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	QKYG N	QWAVGHL M-NH ₂
L295	-	-	-	-	Pglu-Q-Lys (DO3A-monoamide)	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α -3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid	LG-N	QWAVGHL M-NH ₂
L303	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-amino-3-deoxycholic acid	none	QRLGNQW AVGHLM-NH ₂
L304	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-amino-3-deoxycholic acid	none	QRYGNQW AVGHLM-NH ₂
L305	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-amino-3-deoxycholic acid	none	QKYGNQW AVGHLM-NH ₂
L306	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-amino-3-deoxycholic acid	none	See FIG. 38 for structure of targeting peptide

*BBN(7-14) is [SEQ ID NO:1]

¹ HPLC method refers to the 10 minute time for the HPLC gradient.

² HPLC RT refers to the retention time of the compound in the HPLC.

³ MS refers to mass spectra where molecular weight is calculated from mass/unit charge (m/e).

⁴ IC₅₀ refers to the concentration of compound to inhibit 50% binding of iodinated bombesin to a GRP receptor on cells.

2C. Linkers Containing At Least One Non-Alpha Amino Acid With A Cyclic Group

[00163] In yet another embodiment of the present invention, the linker N-O-P contains at least one non-alpha amino acid with a cyclic group. Thus, in this embodiment of the linker N-O-P,

N is 0 (where 0 means it is absent), an alpha amino acid, a non-alpha amino acid with a cyclic group or other linking group;

O is an alpha amino acid or a non-alpha amino acid with a cyclic group; and

P is 0, an alpha amino acid, a non-alpha amino acid with a cyclic group, or other linking group,

wherein at least one of N, O or P is a non-alpha amino acid with a cyclic group.

[00164] Non-alpha amino acids with a cyclic group include substituted phenyl, biphenyl, cyclohexyl or other amine and carboxyl containing cyclic aliphatic or heterocyclic moieties.

Examples of such include:

4-aminobenzoic acid (hereinafter referred to as "Abz4 in the specification")

3-aminobenzoic acid

4-aminomethyl benzoic acid

8-aminooctanoic acid

trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane carboxylic acid

4-(2-aminoethoxy)benzoic acid

isonipecotic acid

2-aminomethylbenzoic acid

4-amino-3-nitrobenzoic acid

4-(3-carboxymethyl-2-keto-1-benzimidazolyl)-piperidine

6-(piperazin-1-yl)-4-(3H)-quinazolinone-3-acetic acid

(2S,5S)-5-amino-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-

azepino[3,21-hi]indole-4-one-2-carboxylic acid

(4S,7R)-4-amino-6-aza-5-oxo-9-thiabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7-carboxylic acid

3-carboxymethyl-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triazaspiro[4.5]decan-4-one

N1-piperazineacetic acid

N-4-aminoethyl-N-1-piperazineacetic acid
 (3S)-3-amino-1-carboxymethylcaprolactam
 (2S,6S,9)-6-amino-2-carboxymethyl-
 3,8-diazabicyclo-[4,3,0]-nonane-1,4-dione
 3-amino-3-deoxycholic acid
 4-hydroxybenzoic acid
 4-aminophenylacetic acid
 3-hydroxy-4-aminobenzoic acid
 3-methyl-4-aminobenzoic acid
 3-chloro-4-aminobenzoic acid
 3-methoxy-4-aminobenzoic acid
 6-aminonaphthoic acid
 N,N'-Bis(2-aminoethyl)-succinamic acid

[00165] Examples of compounds having the formula M-N-O-P-G which contain linkers with at least one alpha amino acid with a cyclic group are listed in Table 3. These compounds may be prepared using the methods disclosed herein, particularly in the Examples, as well as by similar methods known to one skilled in the art.

TABLE 3

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates									
Compound	HPLC method¹	HPLC RT²	MS³	IC50⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L70	10-40%B	6.15	1502.6	5	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L71	20-50% over 30 minutes	14.14	59.68 (M+Na)	7	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-aminomethyl benzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L72	20-50% over 30 minutes	13.64	65.73 (M+K)	8	DO3A-monoamide	none	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexyl carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L73	5-35%	7.01	1489.8	5	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-(2-aminoethoxy)benzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L74	5-35%	6.49	1494.8	7	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	isonipecotic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L75	5-35%	6.96	1458.0	23	DO3A-monoamide	none	2-aminomethylbenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L76	5-35%	7.20]	1502.7	4	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-aminomethyl-3-nitrobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L77	20-40%B	6.17	1691.8 (M+Na)	17.5	DO3A-monoamide	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	1-Naphthylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L82	20-40%B	6.18	1584.6	8	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-(3-carboxymethyl-2-keto-1-benzimidazolyl)piperidine	none	BBN(7-14)
L83	20-40%B	5.66	1597.5	>50	DO3A-monoamide	none	6-(piperazin-1-yl)-4-(3H)-quinazolinone-3-acetic acid	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L84	20-40%B	6.31	1555.5	>50	DO3A-monoamide	none	(2S,5S)-5-amino-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-azepino[3,21-hi]indole-4-one-2-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L85	20-40%B	5.92	1525.5	>50	DO3A-monoamide	none	(4S,7R)-4-amino-6-aza-5-oxo-9-thiabicyclo[4.3.0]nonane-7-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L86	20-40%B	6.46	1598.6	>50	DO3A-monoamide	none	N,N-dimethylglycine	none	BBN(7-14)
L87	20-40%B	5.47	1593.8 (M+Na)	>50	DO3A-monoamide	none	3-carboxymethyl-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triazaspiro[4.5]decan-4-one	none	BBN(7-14)
L88	20-40%B	3.84	1452.7	>50	DO3A-monoamide	none	N1-piperazineacetic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L89	20-40%B	5.68	1518.5 (M+Na)	23	DO3A-monoamide	none	N-4-aminoethyl-N-1-piperazine-acetic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L90	20-40%B	7.95	1495.4	50	DO3A-monoamide	none	(3S)-3-amino-1-carboxymethylcaptoprolactam	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L91	20-40%B	3.97	1535.7	>50	DO3A-monoamide	none	(2S,6S,9)-6-amino-2-carboxymethyl-3,8-diazabicyclo-[4,3,0]-nonane-1,4-dione	none	BBN(7-14)
L93	15-30%B	7.57	1564.7	5.8	DO3A-monoamide	5-aminopentanoic acid	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L95	15-35%B	5.41	1604.6	14	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	D-Phenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L96	20-36%B	4.75	1612.7	35	DO3A-monoamide	4-aminomethylbenzoic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L97	15-35%B	5.86	1598.8	4.5	DO3A-monoamide	4-benzoyl-(L)-phenylalanine	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L98	15-35%B	4.26	1622.7	16	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	Arg	none	BBN(7-14)
L99	15-35%B	4.1	1594.7	22	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	Lys	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L100	15-35%B	4.18	1613.6	10	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	Diphenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L101	15-35%B	5.25	1536.7	25	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	1-Naphthylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L102	15-35%B	5.28	1610.8	9.5	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L103	15-35%B	4.75	1552.7	24	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	Ser	none	BBN(7-14)
L104	15-35%B	3.91	1551.7	32	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	2,3-diaminopropionic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L105	20-45%B	7.68	1689.7	3.5	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	Biphenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L106	20-45%B	6.97	1662.7	3.8	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	(2S,5S)-5-amino-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydroazepino[3,21-hi]indole-4-one-2-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L107	15-35%B	5.79	1604.7	5	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L108	15-45%B	6.38	1618.7	10	DO3A-monoamide	8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid	Phenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L109	15-45%B	6.85	1612.7	6	DO3A-monoamide	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	Phenylalanine	none	BBN(7-14)
L111	20-45%B	3.75	1628.6	8	DO3A-monoamide	8-aminooctanoic acid	trans-4-aminomethylcyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L112	20-47%B in 9 min	3.6	1536.5	4.5	DO3A-monoamide	none	4'-aminomethylbiphenyl-1-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L113	20-47%B in 9 min	3.88	1558.6 (M+Na)	5	DO3A-monoamide	none	3'-aminomethylbiphenyl-3-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L114	10-40%B	5.47	1582.8	4.5	CMDOTA	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L124	5-35%B	7.04	1489.9	8.0	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-aminomethylphenoxyacetic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L143	5-35%B	6.85	1516.8	11	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminophenylacetic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L144	5-35%B	6.85	1462.7	9	HPDO3A	none	4-phenoxy	none	BBN(7-14)
L145	20-80%B	1.58	1459.8	5	DO3A-monoamide	none	3-aminomethylbenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L146	20-80%B	1.53	1473.7	9	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-aminomethylphenylacetic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L147	20-80%B	1.68	1489.7	3.5	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-aminomethyl-3-methoxybenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L201	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.77	1563.7	36	Boa***	none	Gly	4-amino benzoic acid	BBN(7-14)
L202	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.68	1517.7 4	13	DO3A-monoamide	none	Gly	4-hydrazinobenzoyl	BBN(7-14)
L203	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.98	1444.6 9	9	DO3A-monoamide	none	none	4-amino benzoic acid	BBN(7-14)
L204	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.82	1502.7 3	50	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-aminobenzoic acid	Gly	BBN(7-14)
L205	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.36	1503.7 2	45	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	6-Aminonicotinic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L206	10-46%B over 12 minutes	7.08	1592.8 5	4.5	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4'-Amino-2'-methyl biphenyl-4-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L207	10-46%B over 12 minutes	7.59	1578.8 3	2.5	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3'-Aminobiphenyl-3-carboxylic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L208	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.9	1516.7 5	7.5	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	1,2-diaminoethyl	Terephthalic acid	BBN(7-14)
L211	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.76	1560.7 7	4	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	Gly	4-amino benzoic acid	BBN(7-14)
L212	10-46%B over 12 minutes	6.05	1503.7 1	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	none	Gly	4-amino benzoic acid	EWAVGH LM-NH ₂
L213	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.93	1503.7 1	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWAVGH LM-OH
L214	10-46%B over 12 minutes	7.36	1649.9 1	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	(D)-Phe	BBN(7-14)
L215	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.08	2071.3 7	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QRLGNQ WAVGHL M-NH ₂
L216	10-46%B over 12 minutes	4.94	2121.3 8	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QRYGNQ WAVGHL M-NH ₂
L217	10-46%B over 12 minutes	4.38	2093.3 7	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QKYGNQ WAVGHL M-NH ₂
L218	10-46%B over 12 minutes	6.13	2154.4 5	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	See FIG. 38 for structure of targeting peptide
L219	10-46%B over 12 minutes	8.61	1588.8 4	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	(D)-Phe	QWAVGH L-NH-Pentyl
L220	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.96	1516.7 5	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWSVaH LM-NH ₂

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L221	10-46%B over 12 minutes	7.96	1631.87	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	(D)-Phe	QWAVGH LL-NH ₂
L222	10-46%B over 12 minutes	6.61	1695.91	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	(D)-Tyr	QWAV-Bala-HF-Nle-NH ₂
L223	10-46%B over 12 minutes	7.48	1679.91	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	Phe	QWAV-Bala-HF-Nle-NH ₂
L224	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.40	1419.57	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWAGHF L-NH ₂
L225	10-46%B over 12 minutes	8.27	1471.71	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	LWAVGS FM-NH ₂
L226	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.12	1523.75	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	HWAVGH LM-NH ₂
L227	10-46%B over 12 minutes	6.61	1523.75	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	LWAVGS FM-NH ₂
L228	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.77	1511	NT**	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWAVGH FM-NH ₂
L233	5-35%B over 10 min	7.04	1502.71	4.8	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L234	20-80% over 10 minutes	1.95	1552.76	3	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	6-aminonaphthoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L235	20-80% over 10 minutes	1.95	1515.72	7	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-methylaminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L237	20-80% over 10 minutes	1.52	1538.68	5	Cm4pm10d2a	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L238	5-35%B over 10 min	7.17	1462.70	1.5	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)

Table 3 - Compounds Containing Linkers Related To Amino-(Phenyl, Biphenyl, Cycloalkyl Or Heterocyclic) Carboxylates

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L239	20-80% over 10 minutes	3.36	1733.16	4.5	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly	Gly	3-amino-3-deoxycholic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L240	20-80% over 10 minutes	1.55	1532.73	4	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-methoxy-4-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L241	20-80% over 10 minutes	1.63	1535.68	4	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-chloro-4-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L242	20-80% over 10 minutes	1.55	1516.75	5	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-methyl-4-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L243	20-80% over 10 minutes	1.57	1518.70	14	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-hydroxy-4-aminobenzoic acid	none	BBN(7-14)
L244	5-50% over 10 minutes	4.61	1898.16	>50	(DO3A-monoamide) ₂	N,N'-Bis(2-aminoethyl)-succinamic acid	none	none	BBN(7-14)
L300	10-46% over 10 minutes	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWAVGH FL-NH ₂
L301	20-45% over 15 minutes	7.18	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	none	4-aminomethylbenzoic acid	L-1-Napht hylalane	BBN(7-14)
L302	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWAVGN MeHis-L-M-NH ₂

*BBN(7-14) is [SEQ ID NO:1]

**NT is defined as "not tested."

***BOA is defined as (1R)-1-(Bis{2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl}amino)propane-1,3-dicarboxylic acid.

¹ HPLC method refers to the 10 minute time for the HPLC gradient.² HPLC RT refers to the retention time of the compound in the HPLC.³ MS refers to mass spectra where molecular weight is calculated from mass/unit charge (m/e).

⁴ IC₅₀ refers to the concentration of compound to inhibit 50% binding of iodinated bombesin to a GRP receptor on cells.

[00166] A subset of compounds containing preferred linkers and various GRP receptor targeting peptides are set forth in Table 4. These compounds may be prepared using the methods disclosed herein, particularly in the Examples, as well as by similar methods known to one skilled in the art.

TABLE 4

Table 4 - Compounds Containing Linkers of the Invention With Various GRP-R Targeting Moities									
Comp ound	HPLC method ¹	HPL C RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L214	10-46%B over 12 minutes	7.36	1649.91	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	(D)-Phe	BBN(7-14)
L215	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.08	2071.37	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QRLGNQ WAVGHL M-NH ₂
L216	10-46%B over 12 minutes	4.94	2121.38	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QRYGNQ WAVGHL M-NH ₂
L217	10-46%B over 12 minutes	4.38	2093.37	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QKYGNQ WAVGHL M-NH ₂
L218	10-46%B over 12 minutes	6.13	2154.45	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	See FIG. 38 for structure of targeting peptide
L219	10-46%B over 12 minutes	8.61	1588.84	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	(D)-Phe	QWAVGH L-NH- Pentyl
L220	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.96	1516.75	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWAVaHL M-NH ₂
L221	10-46%B over 12 minutes	7.96	1631.87	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	(D)-Phe	QWAVGH LL-NH ₂
L222	10-46%B over 12 minutes	6.61	1695.91	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	(D)-Tyr	QWAV- Bala-HF- Nle-NH ₂
L223	10-46%B over 12 minutes	7.48	1679.91	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	Phe	QWAV- Bala-HF- Nle-NH ₂
L224	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.40	1419.57	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWAGHFL -NH ₂

Table 4 - Compounds Containing Linkers of the Invention With Various GRP-R Targeting Moities

Comp ound	HPLC method ¹	HPL C RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L225	10-46%B over 12 minutes	8.27	1471.71	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	LWAVGSF M-NH ₂
L226	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.12	1523.75	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	HWAVGH LM-NH ₂
L227	10-46%B over 12 minutes	6.61	1523.75	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	LWATGHF M-NH ₂
L228	10-46%B over 12 minutes	5.77	1511	NT**	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	4-aminobenzoic acid	none	QWAVGH FM-NH ₂
L280	--	--	--	--	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7a,12a)- 3-amino-7,12- dihydroxychola n-24-oic acid	none	QWAVaHL M-NH ₂
L281	--	--	--	--	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7a,12a)- 3-amino-7,12- dihydroxychola n-24-oic acid	f	QWAVGH- LM-NH ₂
L282	--	--	--	--	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7a,12a)- 3-amino-7,12- dihydroxychola n-24-oic acid	f	QWAVGH LL-NH ₂
L283	--	--	--	--	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7a,12a)- 3-amino-7,12- dihydroxychola n-24-oic acid	f	QWAVGH LNH-pentyl
L284	--	--	--	--	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7a,12a)- 3-amino-7,12- dihydroxychola n-24-oic acid	y	QWAVBala HF-Nle- NH ₂
L285	--	--	--	--	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7a,12a)- 3-amino-7,12- dihydroxychola n-24-oic acid	f	QWAVBala -HF-Nle- NH ₂
L286	--	--	--	--	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7a,12a)- 3-amino-7,12- dihydroxychola n-24-oic acid	none	QWAVGH FL-NH ₂
L287	--	--	--	--	DO3A- monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7a,12a)- 3-amino-7,12- dihydroxychola n-24-oic acid	none	QWAVGN MeHis-L- M-NH ₂

Table 4 - Compounds Containing Linkers of the Invention With Various GRP-R Targeting Moities									
Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L288	--	--	--	--	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholestan-24-oic acid	none	LWAVGSF M-NH ₂
L289	--	--	--	--	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholestan-24-oic acid	none	HWAVGH LM-NH ₂
L290	--	--	--	--	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholestan-24-oic acid	none	LWATGHF M-NH ₂
L291	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	(3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholestan-24-oic acid	none	QWAVGH FM-NH ₂
L292	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholestan-24-oic acid	QRLGN	QWAVGH LM-NH ₂
L293	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholestan-24-oic acid	QRYGN	QWAVGH LM-NH ₂
L294	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholestan-24-oic acid	QKYGN	QWAVGH LM-NH ₂
L295	-	-	-	-	Pglu-Q-Lys (DO3A-monoamide)	Gly	3 β ,5 β 7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholestan-24-oic acid	LG-N	QWAVGH LM-NH ₂
L304	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-amino-3-deoxycholelic acid	none	QRYGNQ WAVGHL M-NH ₂
L305	-	-	-	-	DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-amino-3-deoxycholelic acid	none	QKYGNQ WAVGHL M-NH ₂

Table 4 - Compounds Containing Linkers of the Invention With Various GRP-R Targeting Moities

Compound	HPLC method ¹	HPLC RT ²	MS ³	IC50 ⁵	M	N	O	P	G*
L306					DO3A-monoamide	Gly	3-amino-3-deoxycholic acid	none	See FIG. 38 for structure of targeting peptide

2D. Other Linking Groups

[00167] Other linking groups which may be used within the linker N-O-P include a chemical group that serves to couple the GRP receptor targeting peptide to the metal chelator or optical label while not adversely affecting either the targeting function of the GRP receptor targeting peptide or the metal complexing function of the metal chelator or the detectability of the optical label. Suitable other linking groups include peptides (*i.e.*, amino acids linked together) alone, a non-peptide group (*e.g.*, hydrocarbon chain) or a combination of an amino acid sequence and a non-peptide spacer.

[00168] In one embodiment, other linking groups for use within the linker N-O-P include L-glutamine and hydrocarbon chains, or a combination thereof.

[00169] In another embodiment, other linking groups for use within the linker N-O-P include a pure peptide linking group consisting of a series of amino acids (*e.g.*, diglycine, triglycine, gly-gly-glu, gly-ser-gly, etc.), in which the total number of atoms between the N-terminal residue of the GRP receptor targeting peptide and the metal chelator or the optical label in the polymeric chain is ≤ 12 atoms.

[00170] In yet a further embodiment, other linking groups for use within the linker N-O-P can also include a hydrocarbon chain [*i.e.*, $R_1-(CH_2)_n-R_2$] wherein n is 0-10, preferably $n = 3$ to 9, R_1 is a group (*e.g.*, H_2N- , $HS-$, $-COOH$) that can be used as a site for covalently linking the ligand backbone or the preformed metal chelator or metal complexing backbone or optical label; and R_2 is a group that is used for covalent coupling to the N-terminal NH_2 -group of the GRP receptor targeting peptide (*e.g.*, R_2 is an activated $COOH$ group). Several chemical methods for conjugating ligands (*i.e.*, chelators) or preferred metal chelates to biomolecules have been well described in the literature [Wilbur, 1992; Parker, 1990; Hermanson, 1996; Frizberg et al., 1995].

One or more of these methods could be used to link either the uncomplexed ligand (chelator) or the radiometal chelate or optical label to the linker or to link the linker to the GRP receptor targeting peptides. These methods include the formation of acid anhydrides, aldehydes, arylisothiocyanates, activated esters, or N-hydroxysuccinimides [Wilbur, 1992; Parker, 1990; Hermanson, 1996; Frizberg et al., 1995].

[00171] In a preferred embodiment, other linking groups for use within the linker N-O-P may be formed from linker precursors having electrophiles or nucleophiles as set forth below:

LP1: a linker precursor having on at least two locations of the linker the same electrophile E1 or the same nucleophile Nu1;

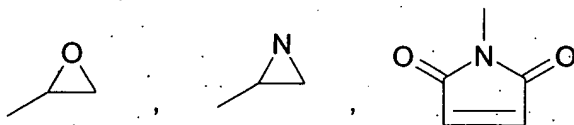
LP2: a linker precursor having an electrophile E1 and on another location of the linker a different electrophile E2;

LP3: a linker precursor having a nucleophile Nu1 and on another location of the linker a different nucleophile Nu2; or

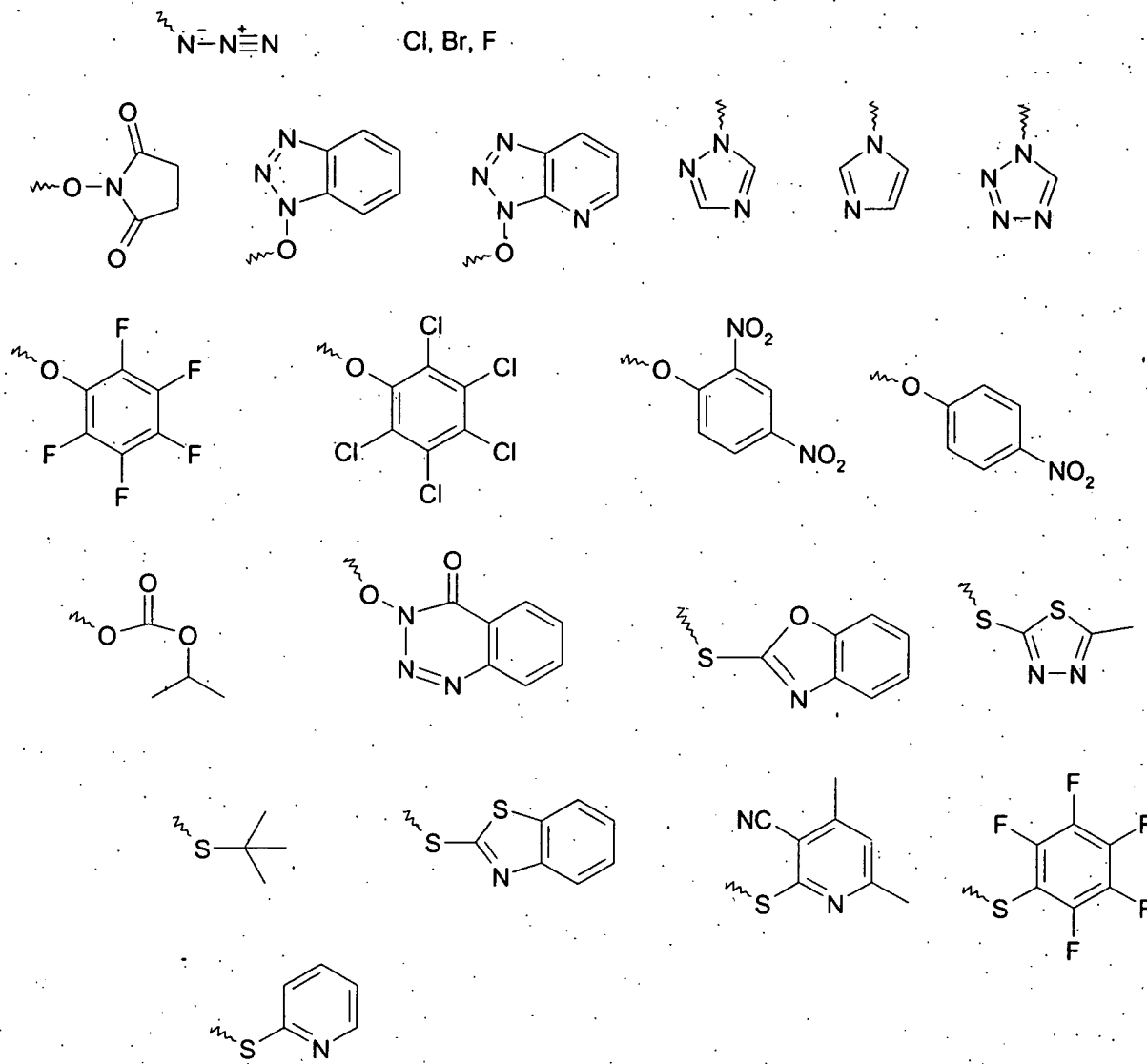
LP4: a linker precursor having one end functionalized with an electrophile E1 and the other with a nucleophile Nu1.

[00172] The preferred nucleophiles Nu1/Nu2 include -OH, -NH, -NR, -SH, -HN-NH₂, -RN-NH₂, and -RN-NHR', in which R' and R are independently selected from the definitions for R given above, but for R' is not H.

[00173] The preferred electrophiles E1/E2 include -COOH, -CH=O (aldehyde), -CR=OR' (ketone), -RN-C=S, -RN-C=O, -S-S-2-pyridyl, -SO₂-Y, -CH₂C(=O)Y, and



wherein Y can be selected from the following groups:



3. GRP receptor targeting peptide

[00174] The GRP receptor targeting peptide (*i.e.*, G in the formula M-N-O-P-G) is any peptide, equivalent, derivative or analogue thereof which has a binding affinity for the GRP receptor family.

[00175] The GRP receptor targeting peptide may take the form of an agonist or an antagonist. A GRP receptor targeting peptide agonist is known to “activate” the cell following binding with high affinity and may be internalized by the cell. Conversely, GRP receptor targeting peptide antagonists are known to bind only to the GRP receptor on the cell without being internalized by

the cell and without "activating" the cell. In a preferred embodiment, the GRP receptor targeting peptide is an agonist.

[00176] In a more preferred embodiment of the present invention, the GRP agonist is a bombesin (BBN) analogue and/or a derivative thereof. The BBN derivative or analog thereof preferably contains either the same primary structure of the BBN binding region (*i.e.*, BBN(7-14) [SEQ ID NO:1]) or similar primary structures, with specific amino acid substitutions that will specifically bind to GRP receptors with better or similar binding affinities as BBN alone (*i.e.*, $K_d < 25\text{nM}$). Suitable compounds include peptides, peptidomimetics and analogues and derivatives thereof. The presence of L-methionine (Met) at position BBN-14 will generally confer agonistic properties while the absence of this residue at BBN-14 generally confers antagonistic properties [Hoffken, 1994]. Some useful bombesin analogues are disclosed in U.S. Patent Pub. 2003/0224998, incorporated here in its entirety.

[00177] It is well documented in the art that there are a few and selective number of specific amino acid substitutions in the BBN (8-14) binding region (e.g., D-Ala¹¹ for L-Gly¹¹ or D-Trp⁸ for L-Trp⁸), which can be made without decreasing binding affinity [Leban et al., 1994; Qin et al., 1994; Jensen et al., 1993]. In addition, attachment of some amino acid chains or other groups to the N-terminal amine group at position BBN-8 (*i.e.*, the Trp⁸ residue) can dramatically decrease the binding affinity of BBN analogues to GRP receptors [Davis et al., 1992; Hoffken, 1994; Moody et al., 1996; Coy, et al., 1988; Cai et al., 1994]. In a few cases, it is possible to append additional amino acids or chemical moieties without decreasing binding affinity.

[00178] Analogues of BBN receptor targeting peptides include molecules that target the GRP receptors with avidity that is greater than or equal to BBN, as well as muteins, retropeptides and retro-inverso-peptides of GRP or BBN. One of ordinary skill will appreciate that these analogues may also contain modifications which include substitutions, and/or deletions and/or additions of one or several amino acids, insofar that these modifications do not negatively alter the biological activity of the peptides described therein. These substitutions may be carried out by replacing one or more amino acids by their synonymous amino acids. Synonymous amino acids within a group are defined as amino acids that have sufficient physicochemical properties to allow substitution between members of a group in order to preserve the biological function of the molecule.

[00179] Deletions or insertions of amino acids may also be introduced into the defined sequences provided they do not alter the biological functions of said sequences. Preferentially such insertions or deletions should be limited to 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 amino acids and should not remove or physically disturb or displace amino acids which are critical to the functional conformation. Muteins of the GRP receptor targeting peptides described herein may have a sequence homologous to the sequence disclosed in the present specification in which amino acid substitutions, deletions, or insertions are present at one or more amino acid positions. Muteins may have a biological activity that is at least 40%, preferably at least 50%, more preferably 60-70%, most preferably 80-90% of the peptides described herein. However, they may also have a biological activity greater than the peptides specifically exemplified, and thus do not necessarily have to be identical to the biological function of the exemplified peptides. Analogues of GRP receptor targeting peptides also include peptidomimetics or pseudopeptides incorporating changes to the amide bonds of the peptide backbone, including thioamides, methylene amines, and E-olefins. Also peptides based on the structure of GRP, BBN or their peptide analogues with amino acids replaced by N-substituted hydrazine carbonyl compounds (also known as aza amino acids) are included in the term analogues as used herein.

[00180] The GRP receptor targeting peptide can be prepared by various methods depending upon the selected chelator. The peptide can generally be most conveniently prepared by techniques generally established and known in the art of peptide synthesis, such as the solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) approach. Solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) involves the stepwise addition of amino acid residues to a growing peptide chain that is linked to an insoluble support or matrix, such as polystyrene. The C-terminal residue of the peptide is first anchored to a commercially available support with its amino group protected with an N-protecting agent such as a t-butyloxycarbonyl group (Boc) or a fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) group. The amino protecting group is removed with suitable deprotecting agents such as TFA in the case of Boc or piperidine for Fmoc and the next amino acid residue (in N-protected form) is added with a coupling agent such as N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC), or N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) or 2-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HBTU). Upon formation of a peptide bond, the reagents are washed from the support. After addition of the final residue, the peptide is cleaved from the support with a suitable reagent such as trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) or hydrogen fluoride (HF).

[00181] The linker may then be coupled to form a conjugate by reacting the free amino group of the Trp⁸ residue of the GRP receptor targeting peptide with an appropriate functional group of the linker. The entire construct of chelator, linker and targeting moiety discussed above may also be assembled on resin and then cleaved by agency of suitable reagents such as trifluoroacetic acid or HF, as well.

[00182] Bombesin (7-14) is subject to proteolytic cleavage in vitro and in vivo, which shortens the half-life of the peptide. It is well known in the literature that the amide bond of the backbone of the polypeptide may be substituted and retain activity, while resisting proteolytic cleavage. For example, to reduce or eliminate undesired proteolysis, or other degradation pathways that diminish serum stability, resulting in reduced or abolished bioactivity, or to restrict or increase conformational flexibility, it is common to substitute amide bonds within the backbone of the peptides with functionality that mimics the existing conformation or alters the conformation in the manner desired. Such modifications may produce increased binding affinity or improved pharmacokinetic behavior. It is understood that those knowledgeable in the art of peptide synthesis can make the following amide bond-changes for any amide bond connecting two amino acids (*e.g.*, amide bonds in the targeting moiety, linker, chelator, etc.) with the expectation that the resulting peptides could have the same or improved activity: insertion of alpha-N-methylamides or backbone thioamides, removal of the carbonyl to produce the cognate secondary amines, replacement of one amino acid with an aza-aminoacid to produce semicarbazone derivatives, and use of E-olefins and substituted E-olefins as amide bond surrogates. The hydrolysis can also be prevented by incorporation of a D-amino acid of one of the amino acids of the labile amide bond, or by alpha-methyl aminoacid derivatives. Backbone amide bonds have also been replaced by heterocycles such as oxazoles, pyrrolidinones, imidazoles, as well as ketomethylenes and fluoroolefins.

[00183] Some specific compounds including such amide bond modifications are listed in Table 4a. The abbreviations used in Table 4a for the various amide bond modifications are exemplified below:

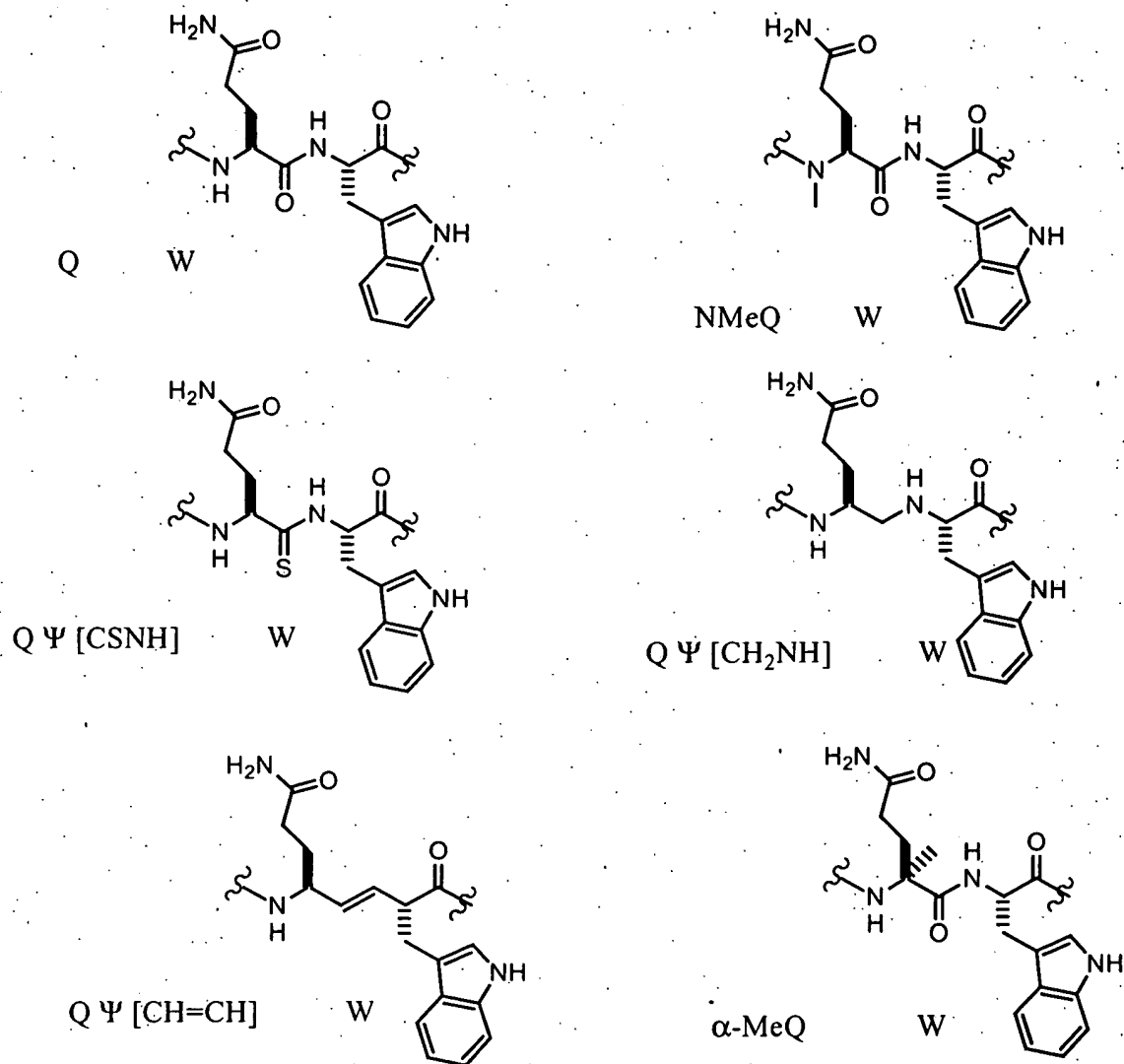
**TABLE 4A**

Table 4A - Preferred Amide Bond Modified Analogs									
Compound	M-N-O-P	BBN Analogue							
L401	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Nme-Q	W	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L402	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q-Ψ[CSNH]	W	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂

Table 4A - Preferred Amide Bond Modified Analogs									
Compound	M-N-O-P	BBN Analogue							
L403	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q- Ψ [C H ₂ N H]	W	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L404	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q- Ψ [C H=C H]	W	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L405	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	α -MeQ	W	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L406	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	Nme-W	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L407	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W- Ψ [CS NH]	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L408	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W- Ψ [C H ₂ N H]	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L409	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W- Ψ [C H=C H]	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L410	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	α -MeW	A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L411	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	Nme-A	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L412	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A- Ψ [C SNH]	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L413	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A- Ψ [C H ₂ N H]	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂
L414	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	Aib	V	G	H	L	M-NH ₂

Table 4A - Preferred Amide Bond Modified Analogs									
Compound	M-N-O-P	BBN Analogue							
L415	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	Sar	H	L	M-NH ₂
L416	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G-Ψ[CS NH]	H	L	M-NH ₂
L417	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G-Ψ[C H=C H]	H	L	M-NH ₂
L418	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	Dala	H	L	M-NH ₂
L419	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G	Nme-His	L	M-NH ₂
L420	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G	H-Ψ[C SNH]	L	M-NH ₂
L421	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G	H-Ψ[C H ₂ N H]	L	M-NH ₂
L422	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G	H-Ψ[C H=C H]	L	M-NH ₂
L423	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G	α-MeH	L	M-NH ₂
L424	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G	H	Nme-L	M-NH ₂
L425	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4	Q	W	A	V	G	H	α-MeL	M-NH ₂
L300	DO3A-monoamide-G-ABz4	Q	W	A	V	G	H	F-L	NH ₂

4. Labeling And Administration Of Radiopharmaceutical Compounds

[00184] Incorporation of the metal within the radiopharmaceutical conjugates can be achieved by various methods commonly known in the art of coordination chemistry. When the metal is ^{99m}Tc , a preferred radionuclide for diagnostic imaging, the following general procedure can be used to form a technetium complex. A peptide-chelator conjugate solution is formed by initially dissolving the conjugate in water, dilute acid, or in an aqueous solution of an alcohol such as ethanol. The solution is then optionally degassed to remove dissolved oxygen. When an -SH group is present in the peptide, a thiol protecting group such as AcM (acetamidomethyl), trityl or other thiol protecting group may optionally be used to protect the thiol from oxidation. The thiol protecting group(s) are removed with a suitable reagent, for example with sodium hydroxide, and are then neutralized with an organic acid such as acetic acid (pH 6.0-6.5). Alternatively, the thiol protecting group can be removed *in situ* during technetium chelation. In the labeling step, sodium pertechnetate obtained from a molybdenum generator is added to a solution of the conjugate with a sufficient amount of a reducing agent, such as stannous chloride, to reduce technetium and is either allowed to stand at room temperature or is heated. The labeled conjugate can be separated from the contaminants $^{99m}\text{TcO}_4^-$ and colloidal $^{99m}\text{TcO}_2$ chromatographically, for example with a C-18 Sep Pak cartridge [Millipore Corporation, Waters Chromatography Division, 34 Maple Street, Milford, Massachusetts 01757] or by HPLC using methods known to those skilled in the art.

[00185] In an alternative method, the labeling can be accomplished by a transchelation reaction. In this method, the technetium source is a solution of technetium that is reduced and complexed with labile ligands prior to reaction with the selected chelator, thus facilitating ligand exchange with the selected chelator. Examples of suitable ligands for transchelation includes tartrate, citrate, gluconate, and heptagluconate. It will be appreciated that the conjugate can be labeled using the techniques described above, or alternatively, the chelator itself may be labeled and subsequently coupled to the peptide to form the conjugate; a process referred to as the "prelabeled chelate" method. Re and Tc are both in row VIIB of the Periodic Table and they are chemical congeners. Thus, for the most part, the complexation chemistry of these two metals with ligand frameworks that exhibit high *in vitro* and *in vivo* stabilities are the same [Eckelman, 1995] and similar chelators and procedures can be used to label with Re. Many ^{99m}Tc or $^{186/188}\text{Re}$ complexes, which are employed to form stable radiometal complexes with peptides and

proteins, chelate these metals in their +5 oxidation state [Lister-James et al., 1997]. This oxidation state makes it possible to selectively place ^{99m}Tc - or $^{186/188}\text{Re}$ into ligand frameworks already conjugated to the biomolecule, constructed from a variety of $^{99m}\text{Tc(V)}$ and/or $^{186/188}\text{Re(V)}$ weak chelates (e.g., ^{99m}Tc - glucoheptonate, citrate, gluconate, etc.) [Eckelman, 1995; Lister-James et al., 1997; Pollak et al., 1996]. These references are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

5. Diagnostic and Therapeutic Uses

[00186] When labeled with diagnostically and/or therapeutically useful metals or optical labels, compounds of the present invention can be used to treat and/or detect any pathology involving overexpression of GRP receptors (or NMB receptors) by procedures established in the art of radiodiagnostics, radiotherapeutics and optical imaging. [See, e.g., Bushbaum, 1995; Fischman et al., 1993; Schubiger et al., 1996; Lowbertz et al., 1994; Krenning et al., 1994; examples of optical dyes include, but are not limited to those described in WO 98/18497, WO 98/18496, WO 98/18495, WO 98/18498, WO 98/53857, WO 96/17628, WO 97/18841, WO 96/23524, WO 98/47538, and references cited therein, hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.]

[00187] GRP-R expression is highly upregulated in a variety of human tumors. See e.g., WO 99/62563. Thus, compounds of the invention may be widely useful in treating and diagnosing cancers, including prostate cancer (primary and metastatic), breast cancer (primary and metastatic), colon cancer, gastric cancer, pancreatic cancer, non small cell lung cancer, small cell lung cancer, gastrinomas, melanomas, glioblastomas, neuroblastomas, uterus leiomyosarcoma tumors, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasias [PIN], and ovarian cancer. Additionally, compounds of the invention may be useful to distinguish between conditions in which GRP receptors are upregulated and those in which they are not (e.g. chronic pancreatitis and ductal pancreatic carcinoma, respectively).

[00188] The compounds of the invention, which, as explained in more detail in the Examples, show greater specificity and higher uptake in tumors in vivo than compounds without the novel linkers disclosed herein, exhibit an improved ability to target GRP receptor-expressing tumors and thus to image or deliver radiotherapy to these tissues. Indeed, as shown in the Examples, radiotherapy is more effective (and survival time increased) using compounds of the invention.

[00189] The diagnostic application of these compounds can be as a first line diagnostic screen for the presence of neoplastic cells using scintigraphic, optical, sonoluminescence or photoacoustic imaging, as an agent for targeting neoplastic tissue using hand-held radiation detection instrumentation in the field of radioimmuno guided surgery (RIGS), as a means to obtain dosimetry data prior to administration of the matched pair radiotherapeutic compound, and as a means to assess GRP receptor population as a function of treatment over time.

[00190] The therapeutic application of these compounds can be defined as an agent that will be used as a first line therapy in the treatment of cancer, as combination therapy where these agents could be utilized in conjunction with adjuvant chemotherapy, and/or as a matched pair therapeutic agent. The matched pair concept refers to a single unmetallated compound which can serve as both a diagnostic and a therapeutic agent depending on the radiometal that has been selected for binding to the appropriate chelate. If the chelator cannot accommodate the desired metals, appropriate substitutions can be made to accommodate the different metal while maintaining the pharmacology such that the behavior of the diagnostic compound in vivo can be used to predict the behavior of the radiotherapeutic compound. When utilized in conjunction with adjuvant chemotherapy any suitable chemotherapeutic may be used, including for example, antineoplastic agents, such as platinum compounds (e.g., spiroplatin, cisplatin, and carboplatin), methotrexate, adriamycin, mitomycin, ansamitocin, bleomycin, cytosine, arabinoside, arabinosyl adenine, mercaptopolylysine, vincristine, busulfan, chlorambucil, melphalan (e.g., PAM, a, L - PAM or phenylalanine mustard), mercaptopurine, mitotane, procarbazine hydrochloride, dactinomycin (actinomycin D), daunorubicin hydrochloride, doxorubicin hydrochloride, taxol, mitomycin, plicamycin (mithramycin), aminoglutethimide, estramustine phosphate sodium, flutamide, leuprolide acetate, megestrol acetate, tamoxifen citrate, testolactone, trilostane, amsacrine (m-AMSA), asparaginase (L-asparaginase) *Erwinia asparaginase*, etoposide -(VP-16), interferon α -2a, interferon α -2b, teniposide (VM-26), vinblastine sulfate (VLB), and arabinosyl. In certain embodiments, the therapeutic may be monoclonal antibody, such as a monoclonal antibody capable of binding to melanoma antigen.

[00191] A conjugate labeled with a radionuclide metal, such as ^{99m}Tc , can be administered to a mammal, including human patients or subjects, by, for example, intravenous, subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or solution such as salt

solutions like isotonic saline. Radiolabeled scintigraphic imaging agents provided by the present invention are provided having a suitable amount of radioactivity. In forming ^{99m}Tc radioactive complexes, it is generally preferred to form radioactive complexes in solutions containing radioactivity at concentrations of from about 0.01 millicurie (mCi) to 100 mCi per mL. Generally, the unit dose to be administered has a radioactivity of about 0.01 mCi to about 100 mCi, preferably 1 mCi to 30 mCi. The solution to be injected at unit dosage is from about 0.01 mL to about 10 mL. The amount of labeled conjugate appropriate for administration is dependent upon the distribution profile of the chosen conjugate in the sense that a rapidly cleared conjugate may need to be administered in higher doses than one that clears less rapidly. *In vivo* distribution and localization can be tracked by standard scintigraphic techniques at an appropriate time subsequent to administration; typically between thirty minutes and 180 minutes depending upon the rate of accumulation at the target site with respect to the rate of clearance at non-target tissue. For example, after injection of the diagnostic radionuclide-labeled compounds of the invention into the patient, a gamma camera calibrated for the gamma ray energy of the nuclide incorporated in the imaging agent can be used to image areas of uptake of the agent and quantify the amount of radioactivity present in the site. Imaging of the site *in vivo* can take place in a few minutes. However, imaging can take place, if desired, hours or even longer, after the radiolabeled peptide is injected into a patient. In most instances, a sufficient amount of the administered dose will accumulate in the area to be imaged within about 0.1 hour to permit the taking of scintiphotos.

[00192] The compounds of the present invention can be administered to a patient alone or as part of a composition that contains other components such as excipients, diluents, radical scavengers, stabilizers, and carriers, all of which are well-known in the art. The compounds can be administered to patients either intravenously or intraperitoneally.

[00193] There are numerous advantages associated with the present invention. The compounds made in accordance with the present invention form stable, well-defined ^{99m}Tc or $^{186/188}\text{Re}$ labeled compounds. Similar compounds of the invention can also be made by using appropriate chelator frameworks for the respective radiometals, to form stable, well-defined products labeled with ^{153}Sm , ^{90}Y , ^{166}Ho , ^{105}Rh , ^{199}Au , ^{149}Pm , ^{177}Lu , ^{111}In or other radiometals. The radiolabeled GRP receptor targeting peptides selectively bind to neoplastic cells expressing GRP receptors, and if an agonist is used, become internalized, and are retained in the tumor cells

for extended time periods. The radioactive material that does not reach (i.e., does not bind) the cancer cells is preferentially excreted efficiently into the urine with minimal retention of the radiometal in the kidneys.

6. Optical Imaging, Sonoluminescence, Photoacoustic Imaging and Phototherapy

[00194] In accordance with the present invention, a number of optical parameters may be employed to determine the location of a target with *in vivo* light imaging after injection of the subject with an optically-labeled compound of the invention. Optical parameters to be detected in the preparation of an image may include transmitted radiation, absorption, fluorescent or phosphorescent emission, light reflection, changes in absorbance amplitude or maxima, and elastically scattered radiation. For example, biological tissue is relatively translucent to light in the near infrared (NIR) wavelength range of 650-1000 nm. NIR radiation can penetrate tissue up to several centimeters, permitting the use of compounds of the present invention to image target-containing tissue *in vivo*. The use of visible and near-infrared (NIR) light in clinical practice is growing rapidly. Compounds absorbing or emitting in the visible, NIR, or long-wavelength (UV-A, >350 nm) region of the electromagnetic spectrum are potentially useful for optical tomographic imaging, endoscopic visualization, and phototherapy.

[00195] A major advantage of biomedical optics lies in its therapeutic potential. Phototherapy has been demonstrated to be a safe and effective procedure for the treatment of various surface lesions, both external and internal. Dyes are important to enhance signal detection and/or photosensitizing of tissues in optical imaging and phototherapy. Previous studies have shown that certain dyes can localize in tumors and serve as a powerful probe for the detection and treatment of small cancers (D. A. Bellnier et al., Murine pharmacokinetics and antitumor efficacy of the photodynamic sensitizer 2-[1-hexyloxyethyl]-2-devinyl pyropheophorbide-a, J. Photochem. Photobiol., 1993, 20, pp. 55-61; G. A. Wagnieres et al., In vivo fluorescence spectroscopy and imaging for oncological applications, Photochem. Photobiol., 1998, 68, pp. 603-632; J. S. Reynolds et al., Imaging of spontaneous canine mammary tumors using fluorescent contrast agents, Photochem. Photobiol., 1999, 70, pp. 87-94). All of these listed references are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. However, these dyes do not localize preferentially in malignant tissues.

[00196] In an exemplary embodiment, the compounds of the invention may be conjugated with photolabels, such as optical dyes, including organic chromophores or fluorophores, having extensive delocalized ring systems and having absorption or emission maxima in the range of 400-1500 nm. The compounds of the invention may alternatively be derivatized with a bioluminescent molecule. The preferred range of absorption maxima for photolabels is between 600 and 1000 nm to minimize interference with the signal from hemoglobin. Preferably, photoabsorption labels have large molar absorptivities, *e.g.* $> 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}\text{M}^{-1}$, while fluorescent optical dyes will have high quantum yields. Examples of optical dyes include, but are not limited to those described in US 6,641,798, WO 98/18497, WO 98/18496, WO 98/18495, WO 98/18498, WO 98/53857, WO 96/17628, WO 97/18841, WO 96/23524, WO 98/47538, and references cited therein, all hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. For example, the photolabels may be covalently linked directly to compounds of the invention, such as, for example, compounds comprised of GRP receptor targeting peptides and linkers of the invention. Several dyes that absorb and emit light in the visible and near-infrared region of electromagnetic spectrum are currently being used for various biomedical applications due to their biocompatibility, high molar absorptivity, and/or high fluorescence quantum yields. The high sensitivity of the optical modality in conjunction with dyes as contrast agents parallels that of nuclear medicine, and permits visualization of organs and tissues without the undesirable effect of ionizing radiation. Cyanine dyes with intense absorption and emission in the near-infrared (NIR) region are particularly useful because biological tissues are optically transparent in this region (B. C. Wilson, Optical properties of tissues. Encyclopedia of Human Biology, 1991, 5, 587-597). For example, indocyanine green, which absorbs and emits in the NIR region has been used for monitoring cardiac output, hepatic functions, and liver blood flow (Y-L. He, H. Tanigami, H. Ueyama, T. Mashimo, and I. Yoshiya, Measurement of blood volume using indocyanine green measured with pulse-spectrometry: Its reproducibility and reliability. Critical Care Medicine, 1998, 26(8), 1446-1451; J. Caesar, S. Shaldon, L. Chiandussi, et al., The use of Indocyanine green in the measurement of hepatic blood flow and as a test of hepatic function. Clin. Sci. 1961, 21, 43-57) and its functionalized derivatives have been used to conjugate biomolecules for diagnostic purposes (R. B. Mujumdar, L. A. Ernst, S. R. Mujumdar, et al., Cyanine dye labeling reagents: Sulfoindocyanine succinimidyl esters. Bioconjugate Chemistry, 1993, 4(2), 105-111; Linda G. Lee and Sam L. Woo. "N-Heteroaromatic ion and iminium ion

substituted cyanine dyes for use as fluorescent labels", U.S. Pat. No. 5,453,505; Eric Hohenschuh, et al. "Light imaging contrast agents", WO 98/48846; Jonathan Turner, et al. "Optical diagnostic agents for the diagnosis of neurodegenerative diseases by means of near infra-red radiation", WO 98/22146; Kai Licha, et al. "In-vivo diagnostic process by near infrared radiation", WO 96/17628; Robert A. Snow, et al., Compounds, WO 98/48838, US 6,641,798. All of these listed references are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[00197] After injection of the optically-labeled compound, the patient is scanned with one or more light sources (*e.g.*, a laser) in the wavelength range appropriate for the photolabel employed in the agent. The light used may be monochromatic or polychromatic and continuous or pulsed. Transmitted, scattered, or reflected light is detected via a photodetector tuned to one or multiple wavelengths to determine the location of target-containing tissue (*e.g.*, tissue containing GRP) in the subject. Changes in the optical parameter may be monitored over time to detect accumulation of the optically-labeled reagent at the target site (*e.g.* the tumor or other site with GRP receptors). Standard image processing and detecting devices may be used in conjunction with the optical imaging reagents of the present invention.

[00198] The optical imaging reagents described above may also be used for acousto-optical or sonoluminescent imaging performed with optically-labeled imaging agents (see, U.S. 5,171,298, WO 98/57666, and references therein). In acousto-optical imaging, ultrasound radiation is applied to the subject and affects the optical parameters of the transmitted, emitted, or reflected light. In sonoluminescent imaging, the applied ultrasound actually generates the light detected. Suitable imaging methods using such techniques are described in WO 98/57666.

[00199] Various imaging techniques and reagents are described in U.S. Patents 6,663,847, 6,656,451, 6,641,798, 6,485,704, 6,423,547, 6,395,257, 6,280,703, 6,277,841, 6,264,920, 6,264,919, 6,228,344, 6,217,848, 6,190,641, 6,183,726, 6,180,087, 6,180,086, 6,180,085, 6,013,243, and published U.S. Patent Applications 2003185756, 20031656432, 2003158127, 2003152577, 2003143159, 2003105300, 2003105299, 2003072763, 2003036538, 2003031627, 2003017164, 2002169107, 2002164287, and 2002156117, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

7. Radiotherapy

[00200] Radioisotope therapy involves the administration of a radiolabeled compound in sufficient quantity to damage or destroy the targeted tissue. After administration of the compound (by e.g., intravenous, subcutaneous, or intraperitoneal injection), the radiolabeled pharmaceutical localizes preferentially at the disease site (in this instance, tumor tissue or other tissue that expresses the pertinent GRP receptor). Once localized, the radiolabeled compound then damages or destroys the diseased tissue with the energy that is released during the radioactive decay of the isotope that is administered. As discussed herein, the invention also encompasses use of radiotherapy in combination with adjuvant chemotherapy (or in combination with any other appropriate therapeutic agent).

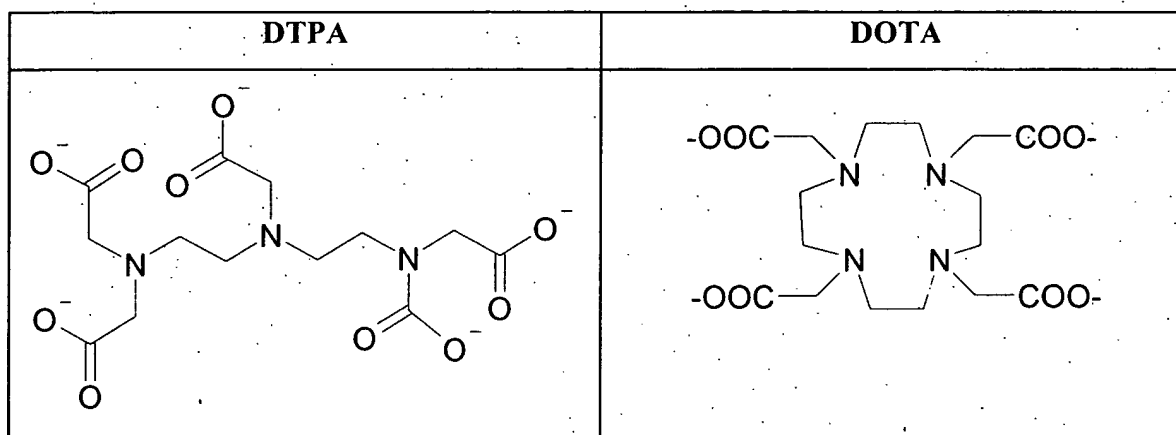
[00201] The design of a successful radiotherapeutic involves several critical factors:

1. selection of an appropriate targeting group to deliver the radioactivity to the disease site;
2. selection of an appropriate radionuclide that releases sufficient energy to damage that disease site, without substantially damaging adjacent normal tissues; and
3. selection of an appropriate combination of the targeting group and the radionuclide without adversely affecting the ability of this conjugate to localize at the disease site. For radiometals, this often involves a chelating group that coordinates tightly to the radionuclide, combined with a linker that couples said chelate to the targeting group, and that affects the overall biodistribution of the compound to maximize uptake in target tissues and minimize uptake in normal, non-target organs.

[00202] The present invention provides radiotherapeutic agents that satisfy all three of the above criteria, through proper selection of targeting group, radionuclide, metal chelate and linker.

[00203] Radiotherapeutic agents may contain a chelated 3+ metal ion from the class of elements known as the lanthanides (elements of atomic number 57-71) and their analogs (i.e. M^{3+} metals such as yttrium and indium). Typical radioactive metals in this class include the isotopes 90-Yttrium, 111-Indium, 149-Promethium, 153-Samarium, 166-Dysprosium, 166-Holmium, 175-Ytterbium, and 177 -Lutetium. All of these metals (and others in the lanthanide series) have very similar chemistries, in that they remain in the +3 oxidation state, and prefer to

chelate to ligands that bear hard (oxygen/nitrogen) donor atoms, as typified by derivatives of the well known chelate DTPA (diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid) and polyaza-polycarboxylate macrocycles such as DOTA (1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-N, N', N'', N'''-tetraacetic acid and its close analogs. The structures of these chelating ligands, in their fully deprotonated form are shown below.



[00204] These chelating ligands encapsulate the radiometal by binding to it *via* multiple nitrogen and oxygen atoms, thus preventing the release of free (unbound) radiometal into the body. This is important, as *in vivo* dissociation of 3^+ radiometals from their chelate can result in uptake of the radiometal in the liver, bone and spleen [Brechtel MW, Gansow OA, "Backbone-substituted DTPA ligands for ^{90}Y radioimmunotherapy", *Bioconj. Chem.* 1991; 2: 187-194; Li, WP, Ma DS, Higginbotham C, Hoffman T, Ketring AR, Cutler CS, Jurisson, SS, "Development of an in vitro model for assessing the in vivo stability of lanthanide chelates." *Nucl. Med. Biol.* 2001; 28(2): 145-154; Kasokat T, Urich K. *Arzneim.-Forsch.* "Quantification of dechelation of gadopentetate dimeglumine in rats". 1992; 42(6): 869-76]. Unless one is specifically targeting these organs, such non-specific uptake is highly undesirable, as it leads to non-specific irradiation of non-target tissues, which can lead to such problems as hematopoietic suppression due to irradiation of bone marrow.

[00205] For radiotherapy applications any of the chelators for therapeutic radionuclides disclosed herein may be used. However, forms of the DOTA chelate [Tweedle MF, Gaughan GT, Hagan JT, "1-Substituted-1,4,7-triscarboxymethyl-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane and analogs." US Patent 4,885,363, Dec. 5, 1989] are particularly preferred, as the DOTA chelate is

expected to de-chelate less in the body than DTPA or other linear chelates. Compounds L64 and L70 (when labeled with an appropriate therapeutic radionuclide) are particularly preferred for radiotherapy.

[00206] General methods for coupling DOTA-type macrocycles to targeting groups through a linker (e.g. by activation of one of the carboxylates of the DOTA to form an active ester, which is then reacted with an amino group on the linker to form a stable amide bond), are known to those skilled in the art. (See e.g. Tweedle et al. US Patent 4,885,363). Coupling can also be performed on DOTA-type macrocycles that are modified on the backbone of the polyaza ring.

[00207] The selection of a proper nuclide for use in a particular radiotherapeutic application depends on many factors, including:

a. Physical half-life - This should be long enough to allow synthesis and purification of the radiotherapeutic construct from radiometal and conjugate, and delivery of said construct to the site of injection, without significant radioactive decay prior to injection. Preferably, the radionuclide should have a physical half-life between about 0.5 and 8 days.

b. Energy of the emission(s) from the radionuclide - Radionuclides that are particle emitters (such as alpha emitters, beta emitters and Auger electron emitters) are particularly useful, as they emit highly energetic particles that deposit their energy over short distances, thereby producing highly localized damage. Beta emitting radionuclides are particularly preferred, as the energy from beta particle emissions from these isotopes is deposited within 5 to about 150 cell diameters. Radiotherapeutic agents prepared from these nuclides are capable of killing diseased cells that are relatively close to their site of localization, but cannot travel long distances to damage adjacent normal tissue such as bone marrow.

c. Specific activity (i.e. radioactivity per mass of the radionuclide) - Radionuclides that have high specific activity (e.g. generator produced 90-Y, 111-In, 177-Lu) are particularly preferred. The specific activity of a radionuclide is determined by its method of production, the particular target that is used to produce it, and the properties of the isotope in question.

[00208] Many of the lanthanides and lanthanoids include radioisotopes that have nuclear properties that make them suitable for use as radiotherapeutic agents, as they emit beta particles. Some of these are listed in the table below.

Isotope	Half-Life (days)	Max b- energy (MeV)	Gamma energy (keV)	Approximate range of b-particle (cell diameters)
¹⁴⁹ -Pm	2.21	1.1	286	60
¹⁵³ -Sm	1.93	0.69	103	30
¹⁶⁶ -Dy	3.40	0.40	82.5	15
¹⁶⁶ -Ho	1.12	1.8	80.6	117
¹⁷⁵ -Yb	4.19	0.47	396	17
¹⁷⁷ -Lu	6.71	0.50	208	20
⁹⁰ -Y	2.67	2.28	-	150
¹¹¹ -In	2.810	Auger electron emitter	173, 247	< 5µm

Pm:Promethium, Sm:Samarium, Dy:Dysprosium, Ho:Holmium, Yb:Ytterbium, Lu:Lutetium, Y:Yttrium, In:Indium

[00209] Methods for the preparation of radiometals such as beta-emitting lanthanide radioisotopes are known to those skilled in the art, and have been described elsewhere [e.g., Cutler C S, Smith CJ, Ehrhardt GJ.; Tyler TT, Jurisson SS, Deutsch E. "Current and potential therapeutic uses of lanthanide radioisotopes." Cancer Biother. Radiopharm. 2000; 15(6): 531-545]. Many of these isotopes can be produced in high yield for relatively low cost, and many (e.g. ⁹⁰-Y, ¹⁴⁹-Pm, ¹⁷⁷-Lu) can be produced at close to carrier-free specific activities (i.e. the vast majority of atoms are radioactive). Since non-radioactive atoms can compete with their radioactive analogs for binding to receptors on the target tissue, the use of high specific activity radioisotope is important, to allow delivery of as high a dose of radioactivity to the target tissue as possible.

[00210] Radiotherapeutic derivatives of the invention containing beta-emitting isotopes of rhenium (¹⁸⁶-Re and ¹⁸⁸-Re) are also particularly preferred.

8. Dosages And Additives

[00211] Proper dose schedules for the compounds of the present invention are known to those skilled in the art. The compounds can be administered using many methods which include, but are not limited to, a single or multiple IV or IP injections. For radiopharmaceuticals, one

administers a quantity of radioactivity that is sufficient to permit imaging or, in the case of radiotherapy, to cause damage or ablation of the targeted GRP-R bearing tissue, but not so much that substantive damage is caused to non-target (normal tissue). The quantity and dose required for scintigraphic imaging is discussed supra. The quantity and dose required for radiotherapy is also different for different constructs, depending on the energy and half-life of the isotope used, the degree of uptake and clearance of the agent from the body and the mass of the tumor. In general, doses can range from a single dose of about 30-50 mCi to a cumulative dose of up to about 3 Curies.

[00212] For optical imaging compounds, dosages sufficient to achieve the desired image enhancement are known to those skilled in the art and may vary widely depending on the dye or other compound used, the organ or tissue to be imaged, the imaging equipment used, etc.

[00213] The compositions of the invention can include physiologically acceptable buffers, and can require radiation stabilizers to prevent radiolytic damage to the compound prior to injection. Radiation stabilizers are known to those skilled in the art, and may include, for example, para-aminobenzoic acid, ascorbic acid, gentistic acid and the like.

[00214] A single, or multi-vial kit that contains all of the components needed to prepare the diagnostic or therapeutic agents of this invention is an integral part of this invention. In the case of radiopharmaceuticals, such kits will often include all necessary ingredients except the radionuclide.

[00215] For example, a single-vial kit for preparing a radiopharmaceutical of the invention preferably contains a chelator/linker/targeting peptide conjugate of the formula M-N-O-P-G, a source of stannous salt (if reduction is required, *e.g.*, when using technetium), or other pharmaceutically acceptable reducing agent, and is appropriately buffered with pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base to adjust the pH to a value of about 3 to about 9. The quantity and type of reducing agent used will depend highly on the nature of the exchange complex to be formed. The proper conditions are well known to those that are skilled in the art. It is preferred that the kit contents be in lyophilized form. Such a single vial kit may optionally contain labile or exchange ligands such as glucoheptonate, gluconate, mannitol, malate, citric or tartaric acid and can also contain reaction modifiers such as diethylenetriamine-pentaacetic acid (DPTA), ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), or α , β , or γ -cyclodextrin that serve to improve the

radiochemical purity and stability of the final product. The kit may also contain stabilizers, bulking agents such as mannitol, that are designed to aid in the freeze-drying process, and other additives known to those skilled in the art.

[00216] A multi-vial kit preferably contains the same general components but employs more than one vial in reconstituting the radiopharmaceutical. For example, one vial may contain all of the ingredients that are required to form a labile Tc(V) complex on addition of pertechnetate (*e.g.* the stannous source or other reducing agent). Pertechnetate is added to this vial, and after waiting an appropriate period of time, the contents of this vial are added to a second vial that contains the chelator and targeting peptide, as well as buffers appropriate to adjust the pH to its optimal value. After a reaction time of about 5 to 60 minutes, the complexes of the present invention are formed. It is advantageous that the contents of both vials of this multi-vial kit be lyophilized. As above, reaction modifiers, exchange ligands, stabilizers, bulking agents, etc. may be present in either or both vials.

General Preparation Of Compounds

[00217] The compounds of the present invention can be prepared by various methods depending upon the selected chelator. The peptide portion of the compound can be most conveniently prepared by techniques generally established and known in the art of peptide synthesis, such as the solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) approach. Because it is amenable to solid phase synthesis, employing alternating Fmoc protection and deprotection is the preferred method of making short peptides. Recombinant DNA technology is preferred for producing proteins and long fragments thereof.

[00218] Solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS) involves the stepwise addition of amino acid residues to a growing peptide chain that is linked to an insoluble support or matrix, such as polystyrene. The C-terminal residue of the peptide is first anchored to a commercially available support with its amino group protected with an N-protecting agent such as a *t*-butyloxycarbonyl group (Boc) or a fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) group. The amino protecting group is removed with suitable deprotecting agents such as TFA in the case of Boc or piperidine for Fmoc and the next amino acid residue (in N-protected form) is added with a coupling agent such as diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC). Upon formation of a peptide bond, the reagents are washed

from the support. After addition of the final residue, the peptide is cleaved from the support with a suitable reagent such as trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) or hydrogen fluoride (HF).

Alternative Preparation of the Compounds via Segment Coupling

[00219] The compounds of the invention may also be prepared by the process known in the art as segment coupling or fragment condensation (Barlos, K. and Gatos, D. ; 2002 "Convergent Peptide Synthesis" in *Fmoc Solid Phase Synthesis – A Practical Approach*; Eds. Chan, W.C. and White, P.D.; Oxford University Press, New York; Chap. 9, pp 215-228). In this method segments of the peptide usually in side-chain protected form, are prepared separately by either solution phase synthesis or solid phase synthesis or a combination of the two methods. The choice of segments is crucial and is made using a division strategy that can provide a manageable number of segments whose C-terminal residues and N-terminal residues are projected to provide the cleanest coupling in peptide synthesis. The C-terminal residues of the best segments are either devoid of chiral alpha carbons (glycine or other moieties achiral at the carbon α to the carboxyl group to be activated in the coupling step) or are compromised of amino acids whose propensity to racemization during activation and coupling is lowest of the possible choices. The choice of N-terminal amino acid for each segment is based on the ease of coupling of an activated acyl intermediate to the amino group. Once the division strategy is selected the method of coupling of each of the segments is chosen based on the synthetic accessibility of the required intermediates and the relative ease of manipulation and purification of the resulting products (if needed). The segments are then coupled together, both in solution, or one on solid phase and the other in solution to prepare the final structure in fully or partially protected form.

[00220] The protected target compound is then subjected to removal of protecting groups, purified and isolated to give the final desired compound. Advantages of the segment coupling approach are that each segment can be purified separately, allowing the removal of side products such as deletion sequences resulting from incomplete couplings or those derived from reactions such as side-chain amide dehydration during coupling steps, or internal cyclization of side-chains (such as that of Gln) to the alpha amino group during deprotection of Fmoc groups. Such side products would all be present in the final product of a conventional resin-based 'straight through' peptide chain assembly whereas removal of these materials can be performed, if needed, at many

stages in a segment coupling strategy. Another important advantage of the segment coupling strategy is that different solvents, reagents and conditions can be applied to optimize the synthesis of each of the segments to high purity and yield resulting in improved purity and yield of the final product. Other advantages realized are decreased consumption of reagents and lower costs.

EXAMPLES

[00221] The following examples are provided as examples of different methods which can be used to prepare various compounds of the present invention. Within each example, there are compounds identified in single bold capital letter (*e.g.*, **A**, **B**, **C**), which correlate to the same labeled corresponding compounds in the drawings identified.

General Experimental

A. Definitions of Additional Abbreviations Used

[00222] The following common abbreviations are used throughout this specification:

1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl (Boc or Boc);

9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl (Fmoc);

allyloxycarbonyl (Aloc);

1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt or HOBt);

N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC);

N-methylpyrrolidinone (NMP);

acetic anhydride (Ac₂O);

(4,4-dimethyl-2,6-dioxocyclohex-1-ylidene)-3-methylbutyl (iv-Dde);

trifluoroacetic acid (TFA);

Reagent **B** (TFA:H₂O:phenol:triisopropylsilane, 88:5:5:2);

diisopropylethylamine (DIEA);

O-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium

hexafluorophosphate (HBTU);

O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium
hexafluorophosphate (HATU);
N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS);
solid phase peptide synthesis (SPPS);
dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO);
dichloromethane (DCM);
dimethylformamide (DMF);
dimethylacetamide (DMA);
1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotetradecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid (DOTA);
Triisopropylsilane (TIPS);
1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotetradecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid (DOTA)
(1R)-1-[1,4,7,10-tetraaza-4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)cyclododecyl]
ethane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid (CMDOTA);
fetal bovine serum (FBS);
human serum albumin (HSA);
human prostate cancer cell line (PC3);
isobutylchloroformate (IBCF);
tributyl amine (TBA);
radiochemical purity (RCP); and
high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

B. Materials

[00223] The Fmoc-protected amino acids used were purchased from Nova-Biochem (San Diego, CA, USA), Advanced Chem Tech (Louisville, KY., USA), Chem-Impex International (Wood Dale Ill., USA), and Multiple Peptide Systems (San Diego, CA., USA). Other chemicals, reagents and adsorbents required for the syntheses were procured from Aldrich Chemical Co.

(Milwaukee, WI, USA) and VWR Scientific Products (Bridgeport, NJ., USA). Solvents for peptide synthesis were obtained from Pharmco Co. (Brookfield CT., USA). Columns for HPLC analysis and purification were obtained from Waters Co. (Milford, MA., USA). Experimental details are given below for those that were not commercially available.

C. Instrumentation for Peptide Synthesis

[00224] Peptides were prepared using an Advanced ChemTech 496 Ω MOS synthesizer, an Advanced ChemTech 357 FBS synthesizer and/or by manual peptide synthesis. However the protocols for iterative deprotection and chain extension employed were the same for all.

D. Automated synthesis with the Symphony instrument (made by Rainin)

[00225] The synthesis was run with Symphony Software (Version 3) supplied by Protein Technologies Inc. Novagel TGR resin, with a substitution of 0.25 mmol/g, was used, and each well contained 0.2 g of the resin (50 μ mol). The amino acids were dissolved in NMP and the concentration was 0.25M. A 0.25M solution of HBTU and N-Methylmorpholine in DMF was prepared and used for the coupling. All the couplings were carried out for 2.0 h. The cleavage was done outside the machine by transferring the resin to another reaction vessel and using Reagent B as in the manual synthesis

E. Instrumentation Employed for Analysis and Purification

[00226] Analytical HPLC was performed using a Shimadzu-LC-10A dual pump gradient analytical LC system employing Shimadzu-ClassVP software version 4.1 for system control, data acquisition, and post run processing. Mass spectra were acquired on a Hewlett-Packard Series 1100 MSD mass spectrometer interfaced with a Hewlett-Packard Series 1100 dual pump gradient HPLC system fitted with an Agilent Technologies 1100 series autosampler fitted for either direct flow injection or injection onto a Waters Associates XTerra MS C18 column (4.6 mm x 50 mm, 5 μ particle, 120Å pore). The instrument was driven by a HP Kayak workstation using 'MSD Anyone' software for sample submission and HP Chemstation software for instrument control and data acquisition. In most cases the samples were introduced via direct injection using a 5 μ L injection of sample solution at a concentration of 1 mg/mL and analyzed using positive ion electrospray to obtain m/e and m/z (multiply charged) ions for confirmation of structure. ¹H-NMR spectra were obtained on a Varian Innova spectrometer at 500 MHz. ¹³C-

NMR spectra were obtained on the same instrument at 125.73 MHz. Generally the residual ^1H absorption, or in the case of ^{13}C -NMR, the ^{13}C absorption of the solvent employed, was used as an internal reference; in other cases tetramethylsilane ($\delta = 0.00$ ppm) was employed. Resonance values are given in δ units. Micro analysis data was obtained from Quantitative Technologies Inc., Whitehouse NJ. Preparative HPLC was performed on a Shimadzu-LC-8A dual pump gradient preparative HPLC system employing Shimadzu-ClassVP software version 4.3 for system control, data acquisition, fraction collection and post run processing.

F. General Procedures for Peptide Synthesis

[00227] Rink Amide-Novagel HL resin (0.6 mmol/g) was used as the solid support.

G. Coupling Procedure

[00228] In a typical experiment, the first amino acid was loaded onto 0.1 g of the resin (0.06 mmol). The appropriate Fmoc-amino acid in NMP (0.25M solution; 0.960 mL) was added to the resin followed by N-hydroxybenzotriazole (0.5M in NMP; 0.48 mL) and the reaction block (in the case of automated peptide synthesis) or individual reaction vessel (in the case of manual peptide synthesis) was shaken for about 2 min. To the above mixture, diisopropylcarbodiimide (0.5M in NMP; 0.48 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was shaken for 4h at ambient temperature. Then the reaction block or the individual reaction vessel was purged of reactants by application of a positive pressure of dry nitrogen.

H. Washing Procedure

[00229] Each well of the reaction block was filled with 1.2 mL of NMP and the block was shaken for 5 min. The solution was drained under positive pressure of nitrogen. This procedure was repeated three times. The same procedure was used, with an appropriate volume of NMP, in the case of manual synthesis using individual vessels.

I. Removal of Fmoc Protecting Group

[00230] The resin bearing the Fmoc-protected amino acid was treated with 1.5 mL of 20% piperidine in DMF (v/v) and the reaction block or individual manual synthesis vessel was shaken for 15 min. The solution was drained from the resin. This procedure was repeated once and the resin was washed employing the washing procedure described above.

J. Final coupling of ligand (DOTA and CMDOTA)

[00231] The N-terminal amino group of the resin bound peptide linker construct was deblocked and the resin was washed. A 0.25M solution of the desired ligand and HBTU in NMP was made, and was treated with a two-fold equivalency of DIEA. The resulting solution of activated ligand was added to the resin (1.972 mL; 0.48 mmol) and the reaction mixture was shaken at ambient temperature for 24-30 h. The solution was drained and the resin was washed. The final wash of the resin was conducted with 1.5 mL dichloromethane (3X).

K. Deprotection and purification of the final peptide

[00232] A solution of Reagent B (2 mL; 88:5:5:2 – TFA:phenol:water:TIPS) was added to the resin and the reaction block or individual vessel was shaken for 4.5h at ambient temperature. The resulting solution containing the deprotected peptide was drained into a vial. This procedure was repeated two more times with 1 mL of Reagent B. The combined filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure using a Genevac HT-12 series II centrifugal concentrator. The residue in each vial was then triturated with 2 mL of Et₂O and the supernatant was decanted. This procedure was repeated twice to provide the peptides as colorless solids. The crude peptides were dissolved in water/acetonitrile and purified using either a Waters XTerra MS C18 preparative HPLC column (50 mm x 19 mm, 5 micron particle size, 120Å pore size) or a Waters-YMC C18 ODS column (250 mm x 30 mm i.d., 10 micron particle size, 120 Å pore size). The product-containing fractions were collected and analyzed by HPLC. The fractions with >95% purity were pooled and the peptides isolated by lyophilization.

[00233] Conditions for Preparative HPLC (Waters XTerra Column):

Elution rate: 50 mL/min

Detection: UV, $\lambda = 220$ nm

Eluent A: 0.1% aq. TFA; Eluent B: Acetonitrile (0.1% TFA).

Conditions for HPLC Analysis:

Column: Waters XTerra (Waters Co.; 4.6 x 50 mm; MS C18; 5 micron particle, 120 Å pore).

Elution rate: 3 mL/min; Detection: UV, $\lambda = 220$ nm.

Eluent A: 0.1% aq. TFA; Eluent B: Acetonitrile (0.1% TFA).

Example I - Figures 1A-B

Synthesis of L62

[00234] Summary: As shown in **Figures 1A-B**, **L62** was prepared using the following steps: Hydrolysis of (3 β ,5 β)-3-aminocholan-24-oic acid methyl ester **A** with NaOH gave the corresponding acid **B**, which was then reacted with Fmoc-Cl to give intermediate **C**. Rink amide resin functionalised with the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14] [SEQ ID NO:1]) was sequentially reacted with **C**, Fmoc-glycine and DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent **B** the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give **L62**. Overall yield: 2.5%. More details are provided below:

A. Rink amide resin functionalised with Bombesin[7-14], (A)

[00235] In a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel (see enclosure No. 1) Fmoc-aminoacid (24 mmol), *N*-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) (3.67 g; 24 mmol), and *N,N'*-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) (3.75 mL; 24 mmol) were added sequentially to a suspension of Rink amide NovaGelTM resin (10 g; 6.0 mmol) **A** in DMF (45 mL). The mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature using a bench top shaker, then the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMF (5 x 45 mL). The resin was shaken with 25% piperidine in DMF (45 mL) for 4 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 25% piperidine in DMF (45 mL) was added. The suspension was shaken for 10 min, then the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMF (5 x 45 mL).

[00236] This procedure was applied sequentially for the following amino acids: *N*- α -Fmoc-L-methionine, *N*- α -Fmoc-L-leucine, *N*- α -Fmoc-*N*^{trt}-trityl-L-histidine, *N*- α -Fmoc-glycine, *N*- α -Fmoc-L-valine, *N*- α -Fmoc-L-alanine, *N*- α -Fmoc-*N*ⁱⁿ-Boc-L-tryptophan.

[00237] In the last coupling reaction *N*- α -Fmoc-*N*- γ -trityl-L-glutamine (14.6 g; 24 mmol), HOBt (3.67 g; 24 mmol), and DIC (3.75 mL; 24 mmol) were added to the resin in DMF (45 mL). The mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMF (5 x 45 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 45 mL) and vacuum dried.

B. Preparation of intermediates B and C (FIG 1A):1. Synthesis of (3 β ,5 β)-3-Aminocholan-24-oic acid (B)

[00238]

A 1 M solution of NaOH (16.6 mL; 16.6 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of (3 β ,5 β)-3-aminocholan-24-oic acid methyl ester (5.0 g; 12.8 mmol) in MeOH (65 mL) at 45 °C. After 3 h stirring at 45 °C, the mixture was concentrated to 25 mL and H₂O (40 mL) and 1 M HCl (22 mL) were added. The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with H₂O (2 x 50 mL) and vacuum dried to give **B** as a white solid (5.0 g; 13.3 mmol). Yield 80%.

2. Synthesis of (3 β ,5 β)-3-(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)aminocholan-24-oic acid (C)

[00239]

A solution of 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl chloride (0.76 g; 2.93 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (9 mL) was added dropwise to a suspension of (3 β ,5 β)-3-aminocholan-24-oic acid **B** (1.0 g; 2.66 mmol) in 10% aq. Na₂CO₃ (16 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (9 mL) stirred at 0 °C. After 6 h stirring at room temperature H₂O (90 mL) was added, the aqueous phase washed with Et₂O (2 x 90 mL) and then 2 M HCl (15 mL) was added (final pH: 1.5). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL), the organic phase dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The crude was purified by flash chromatography to give **C** as a white solid (1.2 g; 2.0 mmol). Yield 69%.

C. Synthesis of L62 (N-[(3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino] acetyl]amino]-cholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide) (FIG 1B):

[00240]

Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was shaken for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). (3 β ,5 β)-3-(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)aminocholan-24-oic acid **C** (0.72 g; 1.2 mmol), *N*-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), *N,N'*-

diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 24 h at room temperature, and the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N*- α -Fmoc-glycine (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL) followed by addition of 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude which was triturated with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL), then analysed by HPLC and purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L62** (6.6 mg; 3.8 x 10⁻³ mmol) as a white solid. Yield 4.5%.

Example II - Figures 2A-F

Synthesis of **L70**, **L73**, **L74**, **L115** and **L116**

[00241] Summary: The products were obtained by coupling of the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14] [SEQ ID NO:1]) (with appropriate side chain protection) on the Rink amide resin with different linkers, followed by functionalization with

DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B the final products were purified by preparative HPLC. Overall yields 3-9%.

A. Synthesis of L70 (FIG. 2A):

[00242] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-4-aminobenzoic acid (0.43 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 3 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-glycine (0.36 g; 1.2 mmol) HATU (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol) and DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) were stirred for 15 min in DMA (7 mL) then the solution was added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 2 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the filtrate solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with Et₂O (5 mL). The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 5 mL), then analysed by

HPLC and purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L70** as a white fluffy solid (6.8 mg; 0.005 mmol). Yield 3%.

B. Synthesis of **L73**, **L115** and **L116** (FIGS. 2B – 2E):

[00243] Resin **A** (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-linker-OH (1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent **B** (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with Et₂O (5 mL). The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 5 mL), then analysed by HPLC and purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised.

C. Synthesis of **L74** (FIG. 2F):

[00244] Resin **A** (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5

x 7 mL). Fmoc-isonipecotic acid (0.42 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied; fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-glycine (0.36 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for 20 minutes. The solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with Et₂O (5 mL). The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 5 mL), then analysed by HPLC and purified by HPPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L74** as a white fluffy solid (18.0 mg; 0.012 mmol). Yield 8%.

Example III - Figures 3A-E

Synthesis of **L67**

[00245] Summary: Hydrolysis of (3 β ,5 β)-3-amino-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid methyl ester A with NaOH gave the corresponding acid B, which was then reacted with Fmoc-Glycine to give intermediate C. Rink amide resin functionalised with the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-

Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14] [SEQ ID NO:1]) was sequentially reacted with C, and DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give L67. Overall yield: 5.2%.

A. Synthesis (3 β ,5 β)-3-Amino-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid, (B) (FIG 3A)

[00246] A 1 M solution of NaOH (6.6 mL; 6.6 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of (3 β ,5 β)-3-amino-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid methyl ester A (2.1 g; 5.1 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) at 45 °C. After 3 h stirring at 45 °C, the mixture was concentrated to 25 mL then H₂O (25 mL) and 1 M HCl (8 mL) were added. The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with H₂O (2 x 30 mL) and vacuum dried to give B as a white solid (1.7 g; 4.4 mmol). Yield 88%.

B. Synthesis of (3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino]-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid (C) (FIG 3A)

[00247] Tributylamine (0.7 mL; 3.1 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of *N*- α -Fmoc-glycine (0.9 g; 3.1 mmol) in THF (25 mL) stirred at 0 °C. Isobutyl chloroformate (0.4 mL; 3.1 mmol) was subsequently added and, after 10 min, a suspension of tributylamine (0.6 mL; 2.6 mmol) and (3 β ,5 β)-3-amino-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid B (1.0 g; 2.6 mmol) in DMF (30 mL) was added dropwise, over 1 h, into the cooled solution. The mixture was allowed to warm up and after 6 h the solution was concentrated to 40 mL, then H₂O (50 mL) and 1 N HCl (10 mL) were added (final pH: 1.5). The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with H₂O (2 x 50 mL), vacuum dried and purified by flash chromatography to give C as a white solid (1.1 g; 1.7 mmol). Yield 66%.

C. Synthesis of L67 (*N*-[(3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino] acetyl]amino]-12,24-dioxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminy]-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide) (FIG 3B and FIG 3E).

[00248] Resin D (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5

x 7 mL). (3 β ,5 β)-3-[[[(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino]-12-oxocholan-24-oic acid **C** (0.80 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent **B** (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with Et₂O (20 mL).

Example IV - Figures 4A-H

Synthesis of L63 and L64

[00249] Summary: Hydrolysis of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid methyl ester **1b** with NaOH gave the intermediate **2b**, which was then reacted with Fmoc-glycine to give **3b**. Rink amide resin functionalised with the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14] [SEQ ID NO:1]) was reacted with **3b** and then with DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent **B** the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give **L64**. The same procedure was repeated starting from intermediate **2a**, already available, to give **L63**. Overall yields: 9 and 4%, respectively.

A. Synthesis of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-Amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid, (**2b**) (FIG. 4A)

[00250] A 1 M solution of NaOH (130 mL; 0.13 mol) was added dropwise to a solution of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid methyl ester **1b** (42.1 g; 0.10 mol) in MeOH (300 mL) heated at 45 °C. After 3 h stirring at 45°C, the

mixture was concentrated to 150 mL and H₂O (350 mL) was added. After extraction with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 100 mL) the aqueous solution was concentrated to 200 mL and 1 M HCl (150 mL) was added. The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL) and vacuum dried to give **2b** as a white solid (34.8 g; 0.08 mol). Yield 80%.

B. Synthesis of (3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-12-hydroxycholan-24-oic acid, (**3a**) (FIG 4A)

[00251] Tributylamine (4.8 mL; 20.2 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of N- α -Fmoc-glycine (6.0 g; 20.2 mmol) in THF (120 mL) stirred at 0°C. Isobutyl chloroformate (2.6 mL; 20.2 mmol) was subsequently added and, after 10 min, a suspension of tributylamine (3.9 mL; 16.8 mmol) and (3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-amino-12-hydroxycholan-24-oic acid **2a** (6.6 g; 16.8 mmol) in DMF (120 mL) was added dropwise, over 1 h, into the cooled solution. The mixture was allowed to warm up and after 6 h the solution was concentrated to 150 mL, then H₂O (250 mL) and 1 N HCl (40 mL) were added (final pH: 1.5). The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL), vacuum dried and purified by flash chromatography to give **3a** as a white solid (3.5 g; 5.2 mmol). Yield 31%.

C. Synthesis of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid, (**3b**) (FIG. 4A)

[00252] Tributylamine (3.2 mL; 13.5 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of N- α -Fmoc-glycine (4.0 g; 13.5 mmol) in THF (80 mL) stirred at 0°C. Isobutyl chloroformate (1.7 mL; 13.5 mmol) was subsequently added and, after 10 min, a suspension of tributylamine (2.6 mL; 11.2 mmol) and (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid **3a** (4.5 g; 11.2 mmol) in DMF (80 mL) was added dropwise, over 1 h, into the cooled solution. The mixture was allowed to warm up and after 6 h the solution was concentrated to 120 mL, then H₂O (180 mL) and 1 N HCl (30 mL) were added (final pH: 1.5). The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with H₂O (2 x 100 mL), vacuum dried and purified by flash chromatography to give **3a** as a white solid (1.9 g; 2.8 mmol). Yield 25%.

- [00253] In an alternative method, (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid, (3b) can be prepared as follows:
- [00254] N-Hydroxysuccinimide (1.70 g, 14.77 mmol) and DIC (1.87 g, 14.77 mmol) were added sequentially to a stirred solution of Fmoc-Gly-OH (4.0 g, 13.45 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL); the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The N,N'-diisopropylurea formed was removed by filtration and the solid was washed with ether (20 mL). The volatiles were removed and the solid Fmoc-Gly-succinimidyl ester formed was washed with ether (3 x 20 mL). Fmoc-Gly-succinimidyl ester was then redissolved in dry DMF (15 mL) and 3-aminodeoxycholic acid (5.21 g, 12.78 mmol) was added to the clear solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, water (200 mL) was added and the precipitated solid was filtered, washed with water, dried and purified by silica gel chromatography (TLC (silica): (R_f: 0.50, silica gel, CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH, 9:1) (eluant: CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (9:1)) to give (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid as a colorless solid. Yield: 7.46 g (85 %).
- D. Synthesis of **L63** (*N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl] acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-12-hydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide) (**FIG. 4B**)
- [00255] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). (3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-12-hydroxycholan-24-oic acid **3a** (0.82 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in

DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et₂O (5 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 5 mL), then analysed and purified by HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L63** as a white fluffy solid (12.8 mg; 0.0073 mmol). Yield 9%.

- E. Synthesis of **L64** (*N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl] acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-7,12-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide) (FIG 4C)

[00256]

Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino]-7,12-dihydroxycholesterol-24-oic acid **3b** (0.81 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester

adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with Et₂O (5 mL). The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 5 mL). Then it was dissolved in H₂O (20 mL), and Na₂CO₃ (0.10 g; 0.70 mmol) was added; the resulting mixture was stirred 4 h at room temperature. This solution was purified by HPLC, the fractions containing the product lyophilised to give L64 as a white fluffy solid (3.6 mg; 0.0021 mmol). Yield 4%.

Example V - Figures 5A-E

Synthesis of L71 and L72

[00257] Summary: The products were obtained in two steps. The first step was the solid phase synthesis of the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14] [SEQ ID NO:1]) (with appropriate side chain protecting groups) on the Rink amide resin discussed supra. The second step was the coupling with different linkers followed by functionalization with DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B the final products were purified by preparative HPLC. Overall yields 3-9%.

A. Bombesin [7-14] functionalisation and cleavage procedure (FIGS 5A and 5D)

[00258] The resin B (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The Fmoc-linker-OH (1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50%

morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl C (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with ether (5 mL). The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with ether (5 x 5 mL), then analyzed by analytical HPLC and purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilized.

B. Products

- [00259] 1. **L71** (4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]benzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide)
- The product was obtained as a white fluffy solid (7.3 mg; 0.005 mmol).
Yield 7.5%.
- [00260] 2. **L72** (*Trans*-4-[[[4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]methyl]cyclohexylcarbonyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide)
- The product was obtained as a white fluffy solid (7.0 mg; 0.005 mmol).
Yield 4.8%.

C. *Trans*-4-[[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, (D) (FIG. 5E)

- [00261] A solution of *N*-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyloxy)succinimide (4.4 g; 14.0 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (40 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of *trans*-4-

(aminomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylic acid (2.0 g; 12.7 mmol) in 10% Na₂CO₃ (30 mL) cooled to 0 °C. The mixture was then allowed to warm to ambient temperature and after 1 h stirring at room temperature was treated with 1 N HCl (32 mL) until the final pH was 2. The resulting solution was extracted with *n*-BuOH (100 mL); the volatiles were removed and the crude residue was purified by flash chromatography to give **D** as a white solid (1.6 g; 4.2 mmol). Yield 33%.

Example VI - Figures 6A-F

Synthesis of L75 and L76

[00262] Summary: The two products were obtained by coupling of the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14] [SEQ ID NO:1]) (**A**) on the Rink amide resin with the two linkers **E** and **H**, followed by functionalization with DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent **B** the final products were purified by preparative HPLC. Overall yields: 8.5% (L75) and 5.6% (L76).

A. 2-[(1,3-Dihydro-1,3-dioxo-2*H*-isoindol-2-yl)methyl]benzoic acid, (**C**) (FIG. 6A)

[00263] The product was synthesized following the procedure reported in the literature (Bornstein, J; Drummon, P. E.; Bedell, S. F. Org Synth. Coll. Vol. IV 1963, 810-812).

B. 2-(Aminomethyl)benzoic acid, (**D**) (FIG 6A)

[00264] A 40% solution of methylamine (6.14 mL; 7.1 mmol) was added to 2-[(1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-2*H*-isoindol-2-yl)methyl]benzoic acid **C** (2 g; 7.1 mmol) and then EtOH (30 mL) was added. After 5 minutes stirring at room temperature the reaction mixture was heated at 50 °C. After 2.5 h, the mixture was cooled and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was suspended in 50 mL of absolute ethanol and the suspension was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solid was filtered and washed with EtOH to afford 2-(aminomethyl)benzoic acid **D** (0.87 g; 5.8 mmol). Yield 81%.

C. 2-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]benzoic acid, (E) (FIG. 6A)

[00265] The product was synthesized following the procedure reported in the literature (Sun, J-H.; Deneker, W. F. Synth. Commun. 1998, 28, 4525-4530).

D. 4-(Aminomethyl)-3-nitrobenzoic acid, (G) (FIG. 6B)

[00266] 4-(Bromomethyl)-3-nitrobenzoic acid (3.2 g; 12.3 mmol) was dissolved in 8% NH₃ in EtOH (300 mL) and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature. After 22 h the solution was evaporated and the residue suspended in H₂O (70 mL). The suspension was stirred for 15 min and filtered. The collected solid was suspended in H₂O (40 mL) and dissolved by the addition of few drops of 25% aq. NH₄OH (pH 12), then the pH of the solution was adjusted to 6 by addition of 6 N HCl. The precipitated solid was filtered, and washed sequentially with MeOH (3 x 5 mL), and Et₂O (10 mL) and was vacuum dried (1.3 kPa; P₂O₅) to give 4-(aminomethyl)-3-nitrobenzoic acid as a pale brown solid (1.65 g; 8.4 mmol). Yield 68%.

E. 4-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-nitrobenzoic acid, (H) (FIG. 6B)

[00267] 4-(Aminomethyl)-3-nitrobenzoic acid G (0.8 g; 4 mmol) was dissolved in 10% aq. Na₂CO₃ (25 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. A solution of 9-fluorenylmethyl chloroformate (Fmoc-Cl) (1.06 g; 4 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) was added dropwise for 20 min. After 2 h at 0-5 °C and 1 h at 10 °C the reaction mixture was filtered and the solution was acidified to pH 5 by addition of 1 N HCl. The precipitate was filtered, washed with H₂O (2 x 2 mL) dried under vacuum (1.3 kPa; P₂O₅) to give 4-[[[9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-nitrobenzoic acid as a white solid (1.6 g; 3.7 mmol). Yield 92%.

- F. **L75** (*N*-[2-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino] methyl]benzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide) (**FIG. 6C**)

[00268] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 2-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy]carbonyl]amino]methyl]benzoic acid, **E** (0.45 g; 1.2 mmol), *N*-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), *N,N'*-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester) (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The resulting precipitate was collected by centrifugation and was washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL) to give **L75** (190 mg; 0.13 mmol) as a white solid. Yield 44%.

- G. **L76** (*N*-[4-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino] methyl]-3-nitrobenzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide) (**FIG. 6D**)

[00269] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and

fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 4-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-nitrobenzoic acid, **H** (0.50 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent **B** (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with Et₂O (20 mL). The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and was washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (141 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. A 37 mg portion of the crude was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L76** (10.8 mg; 7.2 x 10⁻³ mmol) as a white solid. Yield 9%.

Example VII - Figures 7A-C

Synthesis of **L124**

[00270] Summary: 4-Cyanophenol **A** was reacted with ethyl bromoacetate and K₂CO₃ in acetone to give the intermediate **B**, which was hydrolysed with NaOH to the corresponding acid **C**. Successive hydrogenation of **C** with H₂ and PtO₂ at 355 kPa in EtOH/CHCl₃ gave the corresponding aminoacid **D**, which was directly protected with FmocOSu to give **E**. Rink amide resin functionalised with the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14] [SEQ ID NO:1]) was reacted with **E** and then with DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and

deprotection with Reagent **B** the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give **L124**. Overall yield: 1.3%

A. Synthesis of (4-Cyanophenoxy)acetic acid ethyl ester, (B) (FIG. 7A)

[00271] The product was synthesized following the procedure reported in the literature (Archimbault, P.; LeClerc, G.; Strosberg, A. D.; Pietri-Rouxel, F. PCT Int. Appl. WO 980005, 1998).

B. Synthesis of (4-Cyanophenoxy)acetic acid, (C) (FIG. 7A)

[00272] A 1 N solution of NaOH (7.6 mL; 7.6 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of (4-cyanophenoxy)acetic acid ethyl ester **B** (1.55 g; 7.6 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL). After 1 h the solution was acidified with 1 N HCl (7.6 mL; 7.6 mmol) and evaporated. The residue was taken up with water (20 mL) and extracted with CHCl₃ (2 x 30 mL). The organic phases were evaporated and the crude was purified by flash chromatography to give (4-cyanophenoxy)acetic acid **C** (0.97 g; 5.5 mmol) as a white solid. Yield 72%.

C. Synthesis of [4-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenoxy]acetic acid, (E) (FIG. 7A)

[00273] PtO₂ (150 mg) was added to a solution of (4-cyanophenoxy)acetic acid **C** (1.05 g; 5.9 mmol) in EtOH (147 mL) and CHCl₃ (3 mL). The suspension was stirred 30 h under a hydrogen atmosphere (355 kPa; 20 °C). The mixture was filtered through a Celite[®] pad and the solution evaporated under vacuum. The residue was purified by flash chromatography to give acid **D** (0.7 g) which was dissolved in H₂O (10 mL), MeCN (2 mL) and Et₃N (0.6 mL) at 0 °C, then a solution of *N*-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyloxy)succinimide (1.3 g; 3.9 mmol) in MeCN (22 mL) was added dropwise. After stirring 16 h at room temperature the reaction mixture was filtered and the volatiles were removed under vacuum. The residue was treated with 1 N HCl (10 mL) and the precipitated solid was filtered and purified by flash chromatography to give [4-[[[9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenoxy]acetic acid **E** (0.56 g; 1.4 mmol) as a white solid. Overall yield 24%.

- D. Synthesis of **L124** (*N*-[[[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl] amino]methyl]phenoxy]acetyl]-L-glutaminy]-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide) (**FIG. 7B**)

[00274] Resin A (480 mg; 0.29 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50 % morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). [4-[[[9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy]carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenoxy]acetic acid **E** (480 mg; 1.19 mmol), *N*-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) (182 mg; 1.19 mmol), *N,N'*-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) (185 μ L; 1.19 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (6 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (6 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (750 mg; 1.19 mmol), HOBt (182 mg; 1.19 mmol), DIEA (404 μ L; 2.36 mmol), DIC (185 μ L; 1.19 mmol) and DMA (6 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied, the resin was washed with DMA (2 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent **B** (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with Et₂O (5 mL). The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 5 mL) to give a solid (148 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. A 65 mg portion of the crude was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L124** (**FIG. 7C**) as a white solid (15 mg; 0.01 mmol). Yield 7.9%.

Example VIII - Figures 8A-C**Synthesis of L125**

[00275] Summary: 4-(Bromomethyl)-3-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester **A** was reacted with NaN₃ in DMF to give the intermediate azide **B**, which was then reduced with Ph₃P and H₂O to amine **C**. Hydrolysis of **C** with NaOH gave acid **D**, which was directly protected with FmocOSu to give **E**. Rink amide resin functionalised with the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14] [SEQ ID NO:1]) (**A**) was reacted with **E** and then with DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent **B** the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give **L125**. Overall yield: 0.2%.

A. Synthesis of 4-(Azidomethyl)-3-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester, (**B**) (FIG. 8A)

[00276] A solution of 4-(bromomethyl)-3-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester (8 g; 31 mmol) and NaN₃ (2 g; 31 mmol) in DMF (90 mL) was stirred overnight at room temperature. The volatiles were removed under vacuum and the crude product was dissolved in EtOAc (50 mL). The solution was washed with water (2 x 50 mL) and dried. The volatiles were evaporated to provide 4-(azidomethyl)-3-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester (6.68 g; 30 mmol). Yield 97%.

B. 4-(Aminomethyl)-3-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester, (**C**) (FIG. 8A)

[00277] Triphenylphosphine (6.06 g; 23 mmol) was added to a solution of 4-(azidomethyl)-3-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester **B** (5 g; 22 mmol) in THF (50 mL): hydrogen evolution and formation of a white solid was observed. The mixture was stirred under nitrogen at room temperature. After 24 h more triphenylphosphine (0.6 g; 2.3 mmol) was added. After 24 h the azide was consumed and H₂O (10 mL) was added. After 4 h the white solid disappeared. The mixture was heated at 45 °C for 3 h and was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solution was evaporated to dryness and the crude was purified by flash chromatography to give 4-(aminomethyl)-3-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester **C** (1.2 g; 6.1 mmol). Yield 28%.

C. 4-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-methoxybenzoic acid, (E) (FIG. 8A)

A 1 N solution of NaOH (6.15 mL; 6.14 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of 4-(aminomethyl)-3-methoxybenzoic acid methyl ester C (1.2 g; 6.14 mmol) in MeOH (25 mL) heated at 40 °C. After stirring 8 h at 45 °C the solution was stirred over night at room temperature. A 1 N solution of NaOH (0.6 mL; 0.6 mmol) was added and the mixture heated at 40°C for 4 h. The solution was concentrated, acidified with 1 N HCl (8 mL; 8 mmol), extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL) then the aqueous layer was concentrated to 15 mL. This solution (pH 4.5) was cooled at 0°C and Et₃N (936 µL; 6.75 mmol) was added (pH 11). A solution of *N*-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyloxy)succinimide (3.04 g; 9 mmol) in MeCN (30 mL) was added dropwise (final pH 9) and a white solid precipitated. After stirring 1 h at room temperature the solid was filtered, suspended in 1N HCl (15 mL) and the suspension was stirred for 30 min. The solid was filtered to provide 4-[[[9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-methoxybenzoic acid E as a white solid (275 mg; 0.7 mmol).

[00278] The filtrate was evaporated under vacuum and the resulting white residue was suspended in 1N HCl (20 mL) and stirred for 30 minutes. The solid was filtered and purified by flash chromatography to give more acid E (198 mg; 0.5 mmol). Overall yield 20%.

D. L125 (*N*-[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino] methyl]-3-methoxybenzoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide) (FIG. 8B)

[00279] Resin A (410 mg; 0.24 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied and fresh 50 % morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 4-[[[9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]methyl]-3-methoxybenzoic acid E (398 mg; 0.98 mmol), HOBt (151 mg; 0.98 mmol), DIC (154 µL; 0.98 mmol) and DMA (6 mL) were added to the resin; the mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was

washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (6 mL) for 10 min, the solution was emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (6 mL) was added and the mixture was shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (618 mg; 0.98 mmol), HOBT (151 mg; 0.98 mmol), DIC (154 μ L; 0.98 mmol), DIEA (333 μ L; 1.96 mmol) and DMA (6 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, the solution was emptied and the resin was washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that was triturated with Et₂O (5 mL). The resulting precipitate was collected by centrifugation, was washed with Et₂O (5 x 5 mL), was analysed by HPLC and purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L125 (FIG. 8C)** as a white solid (15.8 mg; 0.011 mmol). Yield 4.4%.

Example IX - Figures 9A - 9D

Synthesis of L146, L233, L234, and L235

[00280] Summary: The products were obtained in several steps starting from the octapeptide Glh-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂(BBN[7-14]) (A) on the Rink amide resin. After final cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B the crudes were purified by preparative HPLC to give **L146, L233, L234 and L235**. Overall yields: 10%, 11%, 4.5%, 5.7% respectively.

A. 3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]aminobenzoic acid, B (FIG. 9A)

[00281] A solution of 3-aminobenzoic acid (0.5 g; 3.8 mmol) and *N*-ethyldiisopropylamine (DIEA) (0.64 mL; 3.8 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of Fmoc-glycine chloride (1.2 g; 4.0 mmol) (3) in THF (10 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). After 24 h stirring at room temperature 1 M HCl (50 mL) was added (final pH: 1.5). The precipitate was filtered, washed with H₂O (2

x 100 mL), vacuum dried and crystallised from $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (1:1) to give **B** as a white solid (0.7 g; 1.6 mmol). Yield 43%.

- B. *N*-[3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, **L233** (FIG. 9D)

[00282] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added.

[00283] The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 3-[[[(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]aminobenzoic acid, **B** (0.50 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 6 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester adduct with NaCl^2 (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol) (5), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH_2Cl_2 (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent **B** (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et_2O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et_2O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (152 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (50 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L233** (17.0 mg; 11.3×10^{-3} mmol) as a white solid. Yield 11%.

- C. *N*-[4-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]phenylacetyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-

tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, L146 (FIG. 9D)

[00284] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution filtered and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-4-aminophenylacetic acid (0.45 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 6 h at room temperature, filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution filtered, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-glycine (0.36 g; 1.2 mmol), HATU (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol) and DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) were stirred for 15 min in DMA (7 mL) then the solution was added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 2 h at room temperature, filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution filtered, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). DOTA tri-t-butyl ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), DIEA (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (203 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (50 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give L146 (11.2 mg; 7.4 x 10⁻³ mmol) as a white solid. Yield 10%.

D. 6-[[[(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]aminonaphthoic acid, C (FIG. 9B)

[00285] A solution of 6-aminonaphthoic acid (500 mg; 2.41 mmol); and DIEA (410 μ L; 2.41 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of Fmoc-glycine chloride (760 mg; 2.41 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 /THF 1:1 (10 mL) and stirred at room temperature. After 24 h the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The residue was taken up with 0.5 N HCl (50 mL) and stirred for 1 h. The white solid precipitated was filtered and dried. The white solid was suspended in methanol (30 mL) and boiled for 5 min, then was filtered to give product C (690 mg; 1.48 mmol). Yield 62%.

E. N-[6-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl] amino]naphthoyl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, L234

[00286] Resin A (500 mg; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50 % morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 6-[[[(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]aminonaphthoic acid C (560 mg; 1.2 mmol), HOBT (184 mg; 1.2 mmol), DIC (187 μ L; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 6 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (6 L) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester adduct with NaCl (757 mg; 1.2 mmol), HOBT (184 mg; 1.2 mmol), DIC (187 μ L; 1.2 mmol), and DIEA (537 μ L; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken in a flask, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (2 x 7 mL), CH_2Cl_2 (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtrated and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oil crude that after treatment with Et_2O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The

precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (144 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (54 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L234** (8 mg; 5.1×10^{-3} mmol) as a white solid. Yield 4.5%.

F. 4-[[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]methylamino]benzoic acid, **D** (FIG. 9C)

[00287] A solution of 4-*N*-methylaminonaphthoic acid (500 mg; 3.3 mmol) and DIEA (562 μ L 3.3 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added to a solution of Fmoc-glycine chloride (1.04 g; 3.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂/THF 1:1 (10 mL) and stirred at room temperature. After 24 h the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The residue was taken up with 0.5 N HCl (30 mL) and was stirred for 3 h at 0 °C. The white solid precipitated was filtered and dried. The crude was purified by flash chromatography to give Compound **D** (350 mg; 0.81 mmol). Yield 25%.

G. *N*-[4-[[[[(4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl] methylamino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, **L235** (FIG. 9D)

[00288] Resin A (500 mg; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50 % morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 4-[[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]-*N*-methyl]amino-benzoic acid **D** (510 mg; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (184 mg; 1.2 mmol), DIC (187 μ L; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 6 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester adduct with NaCl (757 mg; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (184 mg; 1.2 mmol), DIC (187 μ L; 1.2 mmol), and DIEA (537

μL ; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken in a flask, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (2 x 7 mL), CH_2Cl_2 (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtrated and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oil crude that after treatment with Et_2O (20 mL) gave a precipitate.

[00289] The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et_2O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (126 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (53 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L235** (11 mg; 7.2×10^{-3} mmol) as a white solid. Yield 5.7%.

EXAMPLE X - Figures 10A-B

Synthesis of L237

[00290] Summary: 1-Formyl-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane (**A**) was selectively protected with benzyl chloroformate at pH 3 to give **B**, which was alkylated with *t*-butyl bromoacetate and deformylated with hydroxylamine hydrochloride to give **D**. Reaction with $\text{P}(\text{OtBu})_3$ and paraformaldehyde gave **E**, which was deprotected by hydrogenation and alkylated with benzyl bromoacetate to give **G**, which was finally hydrogenated to **H**. Rink amide resin functionalized with the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met- NH_2 (BBN[7-14]) (**A**) was sequentially reacted with Fmoc-4-aminobenzoic acid, Fmoc-glycine and **H**. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give **L237**. Overall yield 0.21%.

A. 7-Formyl-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1-carboxylic acid phenylmethyl ester dihydrochloride, **B** (FIG. 10A)

[00291] 1-Formyl-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane **A** (14 g; 69.9 mmol) was dissolved in H_2O (100 mL) and 12 N HCl (11 mL) was added until pH 3 then 1,4-dioxane (220 mL) was added. A solution of benzyl chloroformate (13.8 g; 77 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (15 mL) was slowly added dropwise in 3.5 h, constantly maintaining the reaction mixture at pH 3 by continuous addition of 2 N NaOH (68.4 mL) with a pHstat apparatus. At the end of the addition the reaction was stirred for 1 h then washed with *n*-hexane (4 x 100 mL) and Pr_2O (4 x 100 mL). The aqueous phase

was brought to pH 13 by addition of 10 N NaOH (6.1 mL) and extracted with CHCl_3 (4 x 100 mL). The organic phase was washed with brine (100 mL), dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated. The oily residue was dissolved in acetone (200 mL) and 6 N HCl (26 mL) was added. The solid precipitated was filtered, washed with acetone (2 x 50 mL) and dried under vacuum to give compound **B** (23.6 g; 58 mmol) as a white crystalline solid. Yield 83%.

B. 4-(Phenylmethoxy)carbonyl-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,7-diacetic acid bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester, **D** (FIG. 10A)

[00292] A solution of **B** (14.4 g; 35.3 mmol) in H_2O (450 mL) and 1 N NaOH (74 mL; 74 mmol) was stirred for 20 min then extracted with CHCl_3 (4 x 200 mL). The organic layer was evaporated to obtain an oily residue (12.3 g) which was dissolved in CH_3CN (180 mL) and *N*-ethyldiisopropylamine (DIEA) (15 mL; 88.25 mmol). A solution of *t*-butyl bromoacetate (16.8 g; 86.1 mmol) in CH_3CN (15 mL) was added dropwise to the previous solution in 2.5 h. After 20 h at room temperature the solvent was evaporated and the oily residue was dissolved in CHCl_3 (150 mL) and washed with H_2O (5 x 100 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated to dryness to give **C** as a yellow oil. Crude **C** (22 g) was dissolved in EtOH (250 mL), $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ (2.93 g; 42.2 mmol) was added and the solution heated to reflux. After 48 h the solvent was evaporated and the residue dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (250 mL), washed with H_2O (3 x 250 mL) then with brine (3 x 250 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated. The oily residue (18.85 g) was purified by flash chromatography. The fractions containing the product were collected and evaporated to obtain a glassy white solid (17.62 g) which was dissolved in H_2O (600 mL) and 1 N NaOH (90 mL; 90 mmol) and extracted with CHCl_3 (3 x 250 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to dryness to give **D** (16.6 g; 31 mmol) as an oil. Yield 88%.

- C. 4-(Phenylmethoxy)carbonyl-10-[[bis(1,1-dimethylethoxy)phosphinyl]methyl]-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,7-diacetic acid bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester, E (FIG. 10A)

[00293] A mixture of Compound D (13.87 g; 26 mmol), $P(OtBu)_3$ (7.6 g; 28.6 mmol) (10) and paraformaldehyde (0.9 g; 30 mmol) was heated at 60 °C. After 16 h more $P(OtBu)_3$ (1 g; 3.76 mmol) and paraformaldehyde (0.1 g; 3.33 mmol) were added. The reaction was heated at 60 °C for another 20 h then at 80 °C for 8 h under vacuum to eliminate the volatile impurities. The crude was purified by flash chromatography to give E (9.33 g; 8 mmol) as an oil. Yield 31%.

- D. 7-[[Bis(1,1-dimethylethoxy)phosphinyl]methyl]-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,10-triacetic acid 1-phenylmethyl 4,10-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester, G (FIG. 10A)

[00294] To the solution of E (6.5 g; 5.53 mmol) in CH_3OH (160 mL) 5% Pd/C (1 g; 0.52 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature. After 4 h (consumed H_2 165 mL; 6.7 mmol) the mixture was filtered through a Millipore® filter (FT 0.45 μm) and the solution evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude (5.9 g) was purified by flash chromatography to give F (4.2 g) as an oil. Benzyl bromoacetate (1.9 g; 8.3 mmol) dissolved in CH_3CN (8 mL) was added dropwise in 1 h to a solution of F (4.2 g) in CH_3CN (40 mL) and DIEA (1.5 mL; 8.72 mmol). After 36 h at room temperature the solvent was evaporated and the residue (5.76 g) dissolved in $CHCl_3$ (100 mL), washed with H_2O (2 x 100 mL) then with brine (2 x 70 mL). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated. The crude (5.5 g) was purified twice by flash chromatography, the fractions were collected and evaporated to dryness to afford G (1.12 g; 1.48 mmol) as an oil. Yield 27%.

- E. 7-[[Bis(1,1-dimethylethoxy)phosphinyl]methyl]-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,10-triacetic acid 4,10-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester, H (FIG. 10A)

[00295] 5% Pd/C (0.2 g; 0.087 mmol) was added to a solution of G (1.12 g; 1.48 mmol) in CH_3OH (27 mL) and the mixture was stirred under hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature. After 2 h (consumed H_2 35 mL; 1.43 mmol) the mixture was filtered

through a Millipore® filter (FT 0.45 µm) and the solution evaporated to dryness to give **H** (0.94 g; 1.41 mmol) as a pale yellow oil. Yield 97%.

F. *N*-[4-[[[[[4,10-Bis(carboxymethyl)-7-(dihydroxyphosphinyl)methyl-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucil-L-methioninamide, **L237 (FIG. 10B)**

[00296] Resin A (330 mg; 0.20 mmol) (17) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (5 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50 % morpholine in DMA (5 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 5 mL). Fmoc-4-aminobenzoic acid (290 mg; 0.80 mmol), HOBt (120 mg; 0.80 mmol), DIC (130 µL; 0.80 mmol) and DMA (5 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 5 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (5 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (5 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 5 mL). Fmoc-glycine (240 mg; 0.8 mmol), HATU (310 mg; 0.8 mmol) and DIEA (260 µL; 1.6 mmol) were stirred for 15 min in DMA (5 mL) then the solution was added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 2 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 5 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (5 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (5 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 5 mL). **H** (532 mg; 0.80 mmol), HOBt (120 mg; 0.80 mmol), DIC (130 µL; 0.80 mmol), and DIEA (260 µL; 1.6 mmol) and DMA (5 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken in a flask for 40 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 5 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 5 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent **B** (25 mL) for 4 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (90 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of

crude (50 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give L237 (6 mg; 3.9×10^{-3} mmol) as a white solid. Yield 3.5%.

EXAMPLE XI - Figures 11A-B

Synthesis of L238 and L239

[00297] Summary: The products were obtained in several steps starting from the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14]) (A) on the Rink amide resin. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give L238 and L239. Overall yields: 14 and 9%, respectively.

A. *N,N*-Dimethylglycyl-L-seryl-[S-[(acetylamino)methyl]]-L-cysteinyl-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, L238 (FIG. 11A)

[00298] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-4-aminobenzoic acid (0.43 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-glycine (0.36 g; 1.2 mmol), HATU (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol) and *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) were stirred for 15 min in DMA (7 mL) then the solution was added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 2 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N*- α -Fmoc-S-acetamidomethyl-L-

cysteine (0.50 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N*- α -Fmoc-O-*t*-butyl-L-serine (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min.

[00299]

The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N,N*-Dimethylglycine (0.12 g; 1.2 mmol), HATU (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol) and *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) were stirred for 15 min in DMA (7 mL) then the solution was added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 2 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (169 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (60 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L238** (22.0 mg; 0.015 mmol) as a white solid. Yield 14%.

- B. *N,N*-Dimethylglycyl-L-seryl-[S-[(acetylamino)methyl]]-L-cysteinyl-glycyl-(3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, **L239** (FIG. 11B)

[00300]

Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh

50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid **B** (0.82 g; 1.2 mmol) (7), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 24 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N*- α -Fmoc-S-acetamidomethyl-L-cysteine (0.50 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N*- α -Fmoc-O-t-butyl-L-serine (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N,N*-Dimethylglycine (0.12 g; 1.2 mmol), HATU (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol) and *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) were stirred for 15 min in DMA (7 mL) then the solution was added to the resin.

[00301]

Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid **B** (0.82 g; 1.2 mmol) HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC

(0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 24 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N*- α -Fmoc-S-acetamidomethyl-L-cysteine (0.50 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N*- α -Fmoc-O-t-butyl-L-serine (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). *N,N*-Dimethylglycine (0.12 g; 1.2 mmol), HATU (0.46 g; 1.2 mmol) and *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) were stirred for 15 min in DMA (7 mL) then the solution was added to the resin.

EXAMPLE XII - Figures 12A-F

Synthesis of L240, L241, L242

[00302] Summary: The products were obtained in several steps starting from the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14]) (A) on the Rink amide resin. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B the crudes were purified by preparative HPLC to give L240, L241, and L242. Overall yields: 7.4, 3.2, 1.3% respectively.

- A. 4-[[[(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]amino-3-methoxybenzoic acid A (FIG. 12A)

[00303] A solution of 4-amino-3-methoxybenzoic acid (1.0 g; 5.9 mmol); and *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (1.02 mL 5.9 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of Fmoc-glycylchloride (1.88 g; 5.9 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ /THF 1:1 (20 mL) and stirred at room temperature under N₂. After 3 h the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The residue was taken up with 0.5 N HCl (50 mL), was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C then filtered and dried. The white solid was suspended in MeOH (30 mL) and stirred for 1 h, then was filtered and suspended in a solution of CHCl₃/hexane 1:4 (75 mL). The suspension was filtered to give compound A as a with solid (1.02 g; 2.28 mmol). Yield 39%.

B. *N*-[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl] acetyl]glycyl]amino]-3-methoxybenzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L240**

[00304] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 4-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl] amino] acetyl] amino-3-methoxybenzoic acid, A (0.50 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 5 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oil crude that after treatment with

Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 20 mL) to give a solid (152 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (52 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L240** (12.0 mg; 7.8 x 10⁻³ mmol) as a white solid. Yield 7.4%.

C. 4-amino-3-chlorobenzoic acid C (FIG. 12B)

[00305] 1 N NaOH (11 mL; 11 mmol) was added to a solution of methyl 4-amino-3-chlorobenzoate (2 g; 10.8 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) at 45 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 h at 45 °C and overnight at room temperature. More 1N NaOH was added (5 mL; 5 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at 45 °C for 2 h. After concentration of solvent was added 1N HCl (16 ml). The solid precipitate was filtered and dried to give 4-amino-3-chlorobenzoic acid, C, as a with solid (1.75 g; 10.2 mmol). Yield 94.6%.

D. 4-[[[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]amino-3-chlorobenzoic acid, D (FIG. 12B)

[00306] A solution of 4-amino-3-chlorobenzoic acid (1.5 g; 8.75 mmol) and N-ethyldiisopropylamine (1.46 mL 8.75 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of Fmoc-glycylchloride (2.76 g; 8.75 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ /THF 1:1 (30 mL) and stirred at room temperature under N₂. After 3 h the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The residue was taken up with 0.5N HCl (50 mL), filtered and dried.

The white solid was suspended in MeOH (30 mL) and stirred for 1 h, then was filtered and dried to give 4-[[[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]amino-3-chlorobenzoic acid (2.95 g; 6.5 mmol). Yield 75%.

E. N-[4-[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]glycyl]amino]3-chlorobenzoyl]L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, L241 (FIG. 12E)

[00307] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh

50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 4-[[[(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]amino-3-chlorobenzoic acid, **D** (0.54 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 5 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL).

[00308] The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 40 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oil crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 20 mL) to give a solid (151 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (56 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L241** (5.6 mg; 3.6 x 10⁻³ mmol) as a white solid. Yield 3.2%.

F. 4-[[[(9*H*-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]acetyl]amino-3-methylbenzoic acid, **E** (FIG. 12C)

[00309] A solution of 4-amino-3-methylbenzoic acid (0.81 g; 5.35 mmol) and *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.9 mL 5.35 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of Fmoc-glycylchloride (1.69 g; 5.35 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ /THF 1:1 (20 mL) and stirred at room temperature under N₂. After 3 h the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The residue was taken up with HCl 0.5 N (50 mL) and was stirred for 3 h at 0°C. then was filtered and dried. The white solid was

suspended in MeOH (50 mL) and stirred for 1 h, then filtered and dried to give Compound E (1.69 g; 3.9 mmol). Yield 73%.

- G. N-[4-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl] acetyl]glycyl]amino]3-methylbenzoyl]L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L242 (FIG. 12F)**
-

[00310] Resin A (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 4-[(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl]amino-3-methylbenzoic acid, E (0.52 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 5 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.76 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin.

[00311] The mixture was shaken for 40 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oil crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 20 mL) to give a solid (134 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (103 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L242** (4.5 mg; 2.9×10^{-3} mmol) as a white solid. Yield 1.3%.

EXAMPLE XIII - Figures 13A-C**Synthesis of L244**

[00312] Summary: The product was obtained in several steps starting from the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14]) on the Rink amide resin (A). The final coupling step with DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester was done in solution phase after cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B of Linker-BBN [7-14]. The crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give **L244**. Overall yield: 0.4%.

A. *N,N'*-(Iminodi-2,1-ethanediyl)bis[2,2,2-trifluoroacetamide], **A** (FIG. 13A)

[00313] Trifluoroacetic acid ethyl ester (50 g; 0.35 mol) was dropped into a solution of diethylenetriamine (18 g; 0.175 mol) in THF (180 mL) at 0°C in 1 h. After 20 h at room temperature, the mixture was evaporated to an oily residue (54 g). The oil was crystallized from Et₂O (50 mL), filtered, washed with cooled Et₂O (2 x 30 mL) and dried to obtain **A** as a white solid (46 g; 0.156 mol). Yield 89%.

B. 4-[*N,N'*-Bis[2-(trifluoroacetyl)aminoethyl]amino]-4-oxobutanoic acid, **B** (FIG. 13A)

[00314] Succinic anhydride (0.34 g; 3.4 mmol) was added in a solution of **A** (1 g; 3.4 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at room temperature. After 28 h the crude was concentrated to residue (1.59 g), washed with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL) and 1 N HCl (2 x 15 mL). The organic layer was dried on Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to give an oily residue (1.3 g) that was purified by flash chromatography (5) to afford **B** as an oil (0.85 g; 2.15 mmol). Yield 63%.

C. 4-[*N,N'*-Bis[2-[(9-*H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]aminoethyl]amino]-4-oxobutanoic acid, **D** (FIG. 13A)

[00315] Succinic anhydride (2 g; 20 mmol) was added in a solution of **A** (5 g; 16.94 mmol) in THF (25 mL) at room temperature. After 28 h the crude was concentrated to residue (7 g), washed in ethyl acetate (100 mL) and in 1 N HCl (2 x 50 mL). The organic layer was dried on Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to give crude **B** as an oily residue (6.53 g). 2 N NaOH (25 mL) was added to suspension of crude **B** (5 g) in EtOH (35 mL) obtaining a complete solution after 1 h at room

temperature. After 20 h the solvent was evaporated to obtain **C** as an oil (8.48 g). A solution of 9-fluorenylmethyl chloroformate (6.54 g, 25.3 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (30 mL), was dropped in the solution of **C** in 10% aq. Na₂CO₃ (30 mL) in 1 h at 0°C. After 20 h at r.t. a gelatinous suspension was obtained and filtered to give a white solid (3.5 g) and a yellow solution. The solution was evaporated and the remaining aqueous solution was diluted in H₂O (150 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (70 mL). Fresh EtOAc (200 mL) was added to aqueous phase, obtaining a suspension which was cooled to 0°C and acidified to pH 2 with conc. HCl. The organic layer was washed with H₂O (5 x 200 mL) until neutral pH, then dried to give a glassy solid (6.16 g). The compound was suspended in boiling *n*-Hexane (60 mL) for 1 h, filtered to give **D** as a white solid (5.53 g, 8.54 mmol). Overall yield 50%.

- D. *N*-[4-[[4-[Bis[2-[[[4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]ethyl]amino-1,4-dioxobutyl]amino]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valylglycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, **L244 (FIG. 13B)**

[00316] Resin **A** (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 4-[*N,N'*-Bis[2-[(9-H-fluoren-9-yl methoxy) carbonyl] aminoethyl] amino]-4-oxo butanoic acid (777.3 mg; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (184 mg; 1.2 mmol), DIC (187 µL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 40 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (2 x 7 mL) and with CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) then it was shaken in a flask with Reagent **B** (25 mL) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation

and washed with Et₂O (5 x 20 mL) to give **F** as a white solid (140 mg). DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester (112 mg; 0.178 mmol) HATU (70 mg; 0.178 mmol) and DIEA (60 μ L; 0.356 mmol) were added to a solution of **F** (50 mg; 0.0445 mmol) in DMA (3 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (2 mL) and stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The crude was evaporated to reduced volume (1 mL) and shaken with Reagent **B** (25 mL) for 4.5 h. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was treated with Et₂O (20 mL) to give a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (5 x 20 mL) to afford a beige solid (132 mg) that was analyzed by HPLC. An amount of crude (100 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilized to give **L244 (FIG. 13C)** (3.5 mg; 1.84×10^{-3} mmol) as a white solid. Yield 0.8 %.

General Experimentals for Examples XIV-Example XLII

L201-L228

A. Manual Couplings

[00317] 6.0 equivalents of the appropriately protected amino acid was treated with 6.0 equivalents each of HOBt and DIC and activated outside the reaction vessel. This activated carboxylic acid in NMP was then transferred to the resin containing the amine and the reaction was carried out for 4-6 h and then the resin was drained and washed.

B. Special coupling of Fmoc-Gly-OH to 4-aminobenzoic acid and aminobiphenylcarboxylic acid amides:

[00318] Fmoc-Gly-OH (10.0 equiv.) was treated with HATU (10.0 equiv.) and DIEA (20.0 equiv.) in NMP (10 mL of NMP was used for one gram of the amino acid by weight) and the solution was stirred for 10-15 min at RT before transferring to the vessel containing the amine loaded resin. The volume of the solution was made to 15.0 ml for every gram of the resin. The coupling was continued for 20h at RT and the resin was drained of all the reactants. This procedure was repeated one more time and then washed with NMP before moving on to the next step.

C. Preparation of D03A monoamide:

[00319] 8.0 equivalents of DOTA mono acid was dissolved in NMP and treated with 8.0 equivalents of HBTU and 16.0 equivalents of DIEA. This solution was stirred for 15 min at RT and then transferred to the amine on the resin and the coupling was continued for 24h at RT. The resin was then drained, washed and then the peptide was cleaved and purified.

D. Cleavage of the crude peptides from the resin and purification:

[00320] The resin was suspended in Reagent B (15.0 ml/g) and shaken for 4h at RT. The resin was then drained and washed with 2 x 5 mL of Reagent B again and combined with the previous filtrate. The filtrate was then concentrated under reduced pressure to a paste/liquid at RT and triturated with 25.0 mL of anhydrous ether (for every gram of the resin used). The suspension was then centrifuged and the ether layer was decanted. This procedure was repeated two more times and the colorless precipitate after ether wash was purified by preparative HPLC.

Example XIV - Figure 21

Synthesis of L201

[00321] 0.5 g of the Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-M-Resin (0.4 mmol/g, 0.5g, 0.2 mmol) (Resin A) was used. The rest of the amino acid units were added as described in the general procedure to prepare (1R)-1-(Bis{2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl}amino)propane-3-carboxylic acid-1-carboxyl-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L201), Yield: 17.0 mg (5.4%)

Example XV - Figures 22A and 22B

Synthesis of L202

A. 4-Fmoc-hydrazinobenzoic acid (Fig 22A):

[00322] A suspension of 4-hydrazinobenzoic acid (5.0 g, 32.9 mmol) in water (100 ml) was treated with cesium carbonate (21.5 g, 66.0 mmol). Fmoc-Cl (9.1 g, 35.0 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added dropwise to the above solution with stirring over a period of 1h. The solution was stirred for 4h more after the addition and

the reaction mixture was concentrated to about 75 mL and extracted with ether (2 x 100 mL). The ether layer was discarded and the aqueous layer was acidified with 2N HCl. The separated solid was filtered, washed with water (5 x 100 mL) and then recrystallized from acetonitrile to yield the product (compound B) as a colorless solid. Yield: 11.0 g (89%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) : δ 4.5 (m, 1H, Ar-CH₂-CH), 4.45 (m, 2H, Ar-CH₂), 6.6 (bs, 1H, Ar-H), 7.4 – 7.9 (m, 9, Ar-H and Ar-CH₂), 8.3 (s, 2H, Ar-H), 9.6 (s, 2H, Ar-H). M. S. – m/z 373.2 [M-H]

[00323] 0.5 g of the Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-M-Resin (0.4 mmol/g, 0.5g, 0.2 mmol) (Resin A) was used. The amino acid units were added as described in the general procedure, including Compound B to prepare *N*-[(3β,5β,12α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-4-hydrazinobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L202) (Fig. 22B), Yield: 25.0 mg (8.3%)

Example XVI - Figures 23A and 23B

Synthesis of L203

A. Preparation of 4-Boc-aminobenzyl benzoate Compound B (FIG. 23A):

[00324] A suspension of 4-boc-aminobenzoic acid (0.95 g, 4.0 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (10.0 mL) was treated with powdered cesium carbonate (1.3 g, 4.0 mmol) and stirred vigorously under nitrogen. Benzyl bromide (0.75 g, 4.4 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 20h under nitrogen. The reaction mixture was then poured into ice cold water (200 mL) and the solid separated was filtered and washed with water (5 x 50 mL). The crude material was then recrystallized from aqueous methanol to yield the product as a colorless solid (Compound B). Yield: 0.8 g (61%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.5 (s, 9H, Tertiary methyls), 5.4 (s, 2H, Ar-CH₂), 7.4 (m, 7H, Ar-H) and 8.0 (m, 2H, Ar-H). M. S. – m/z 326.1 [M+H].

B. 4-Aminobenzyl benzoate Compound C (FIG. 23A):

[00325] 4-Boc-aminobenzyl benzoate (0.8 g, 2.5 mmol) was dissolved in DCM (20 mL) containing TFA (25% by volume) and stirred for 2h at RT. The reaction mixture was poured into 100.0 g of crushed ice and neutralized with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution until the pH reached about 8.5. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM (3 x 20 mL) and all the organic layers were combined. The DCM layer was then washed with 1 x 50 mL of saturated sodium bicarbonate, water (2 x 50 mL) and dried (sodium sulfate). Removal of the solvent yielded a colorless solid (Compound C) that was taken to the next step without further purification. Yield: 0.51 g (91%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 5.3 (s, 2H, Ar-CH₂), 6.6 (d, 2H, Ar-H, *J* = 1.0 Hz), 7.4 (m, 5H, Ar-H, *J* = 1.0 Hz) and 7.9 (d, 2H, Ar-H, *J* = 1.0 Hz).

C. 4-(2-Chloroacetyl)aminobenzyl benzoate Compound D (FIG. 23A):

[00326] The amine (0.51 g, 2.2 mmol) was dissolved in dry dimethylacetamide (5.0 mL) and cooled in ice. Chloroacetyl chloride (0.28 g, 2.5 mmol) was added dropwise via a syringe and the solution was allowed to come to RT and stirred for 2h. An additional, 2.5 mmol of chloroacetyl chloride was added and stirring was continued for 2h more. The reaction mixture was then poured into ice cold water (100 mL). The precipitated solid was filtered and washed with water and then recrystallized from hexane/ether to yield a colorless solid (Compound D). Yield: 0.38 g (56%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 4.25 (s, 2H, CH₂-Cl), 5.4 (s, 2H, Ar-H), 7.4 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.6 (d, 2H, Ar-H), 8.2 (d, 2H, Ar-H) and 8.4 (s, 1H, -CONH).

[00327] *tert*-Butyl 2-{1,4,7,10-tetraaza-7,10-bis{[(*tert*-butyl)oxycarbonyl]methyl}-4-[(N-{4-[benzyloxycarbonyl]phenyl}carbamoyl]cyclododecyl}acetate, Compound E (Fig. 23A):

[00328] DO3A-tri-*t*-butyl ester.HCl (5.24 g, 9.5 mmol) was suspended in 30.0 mL of dry acetonitrile and anhydrous potassium carbonate (2.76 g, 20 mmol) was added and stirred for 30 min. The chloroacetamide D (2.8 g, 9.2 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (20.0 mL) was then added dropwise to the above mixture for 10 min. The reaction mixture was then stirred overnight. The solution was filtered and then concentrated under reduced pressure to a paste. The paste was dissolved in about

200.0 mL of water and extracted with 5 x 50 mL of ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with water (2 x 100 mL) and dried (sodium sulfate). The solution was filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to a paste and the paste was chromatographed over flash silica gel (600.0 g). Elution with 5% methanol in DCM eluted the product. All the fractions that were homogeneous on TLC were pooled and evaporated to yield a colorless gum. The gum was recrystallized from isopropylether and DCM to prepare Compound E. Yield: 4.1 g (55%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.5 (s, 27H, methyls), 2.0 – 3.75 (m, 24H, NCH₂S), 5.25 (d, 2H, Ar-CH₂), 7.3 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.8 (d, 2H, Ar-H) and 7.95 (d, 2H, Ar-H). M. S. – m/z 804.3 [M+H].

D. Reduction of the above acid E to prepare Compound F, (FIG. 23A):

[00329] The benzyl ester E from above (1.0 g, 1.24 mmol) was dissolved in methanol-water mixture (10.0 mL, 95:5) and palladium on carbon was added (10%, 0.2 g). The solution was then hydrogenated using a Parr apparatus at 50.0 psi for 8h. The solution was filtered off the catalyst and then concentrated under reduced pressure to yield a colorless fluffy solid F. It was not purified further and was taken to the next step immediately. MS: m/z 714.3 [M+Na].

E. Preparation of L203 (FIG. 23B)

[00330] The above acid F was coupled to the amine on the resin [H-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-Resin] Resin A and F from above using standard coupling procedures described above. 0.5 g (0.2 mmol) of the resin yielded 31.5 mg of the final purified peptide (10.9%) *N*-[(3β,5β,12α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (L203) (FIG. 23B).

Example XVII - Figure 24

Synthesis of L204

[00331] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.5 g, 0.2 mmol) (Resin A) was used. Fmoc-Gly-OH was loaded first followed by F from the above procedure (FIG. 23A)

employing standard coupling conditions. Yield: 24.5 mg (8.16%) of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-4-aminobenzoyl-glycyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L204**) (**FIG. 24**).

Example XVIII - Figure 25

Synthesis of L205

[00332] Fmoc-6-aminonicotinic acid¹ was prepared as described in the literature ("Synthesis of diacylhydrazine compounds for therapeutic use". Hoelzemann, G.; Goodman, S. (Merck Patent G.m.b.H., Germany). Ger.Offen. 2000, 16 pp. CODEN: GWXXBX DE 19831710 A1 20000120) and coupled with preloaded Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.5 g, 0.2 mmol) Resin A, followed by the other amino groups as above to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-4-aminobenzoyl-glycyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L205**) Yield: 1.28 mg (0.4%).

Example XIX - Figures 26A and 26B

Synthesis of L206

A. 4'-Fmoc-amino-3'-methylbiphenyl-4-carboxylic acid B:

[00333] The amino acid (0.41 g, 1.8 mmol) was dissolved in a solution of cesium carbonate (0.98 g, 3.0 mmol) in 10.0 mL of water. See "Rational Design of Diflunisal Analogues with Reduced Affinity for Human Serum Albumin" Mao, H. et al J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, 123(43), 10429-10435. This solution was cooled in an ice bath and a solution of Fmoc-Cl (0.52 g; 2.0 mmol) in THF (10.0 mL) was added dropwise with vigorous stirring. After the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 20h. The solution was then acidified with 2N HCl. The precipitated solid was filtered and washed with water (3 x 20 mL) and air dried. The crude solid was then recrystallized from acetonitrile to yield a colorless fluffy solid **B** (**Fig 26A**). Yield: 0.66 g (75%). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 2.2 (s, Ar-Me), 4.25 (t, 1H, Ar-CH, j = 5Hz), 4.5 (d, 2H, O-CH₂, j = 5.0 Hz), 7.1

(bs, 1H, CONH), 7.4 – 8.0 (m, 8H, Ar-H) and 9.75 (bs, 1H, -COOH). M. S.: m/z 472.0 [M-H].

[00334] The acid **B** from above was coupled to Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.2g, 0.08 mmol) resin **A** with the standard coupling conditions. Additional groups were added as above to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-[4'-Amino-2'-methyl biphenyl-4-carboxyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L206**). Yield: 30.5 mg (24%).

Example XX - Figures 27A-B

Synthesis of L207

[00335] 3'-Fmoc-amino-biphenyl-3-carboxylic acid was prepared from the corresponding amine using the procedure described above. See "Synthesis of 3'-methyl-4'-nitrobiphenylcarboxylic acids by the reaction of 3-methyl-4-nitrobenzenediazonium acetate with methyl benzoate", Boyland, E. and Gorrod, J., J. Chem. Soc., Abstracts (1962), 2209-11. 0.7G of the amine yielded 0.81 g of the Fmoc-derivative (58%) (Compound B, Fig. 27A). ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 4.3 (t, 1H, Ar-CH), 4.5 (d, 2H, O-CH₂), 7.25-8.25 (m, 16H, Ar-H) and 9.9 (s, 1H, -COOH). M. S. – m/z 434 [M-H]

[00336] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.2g, 0.08 mmol) resin **A** was coupled to the above acid B and additional groups as above (FIG. 27B). 29.0 mg of *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]-[3'-amino-biphenyl-3-carboxyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L207**) was prepared (23%).

Example XXI - Figure 28

Synthesis of L208

[00337] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.2g, 0.08 mmol) **A** was deblocked and coupled to terephthalic acid employing HATU as the coupling agent. The resulting acid on the resin was activated with DIC and NHS and then coupled to ethylenediamine. DOTA-mono acid was finally coupled to the amine on the resin. *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[[[4,7,10-

Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]acetyl]amino]- [1,2-diaminoethyl-terephthaly]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide (**L208**) was prepared for a yield of 17.5 mg (14%).

Example XXII - Figures 29A-B

Synthesis of L209

A. Boc-Glu(G-OBn)-G-OBn:

[00338] Boc-Glutamic acid (5.0 g, 20.2 mol) was dissolved in THF (50.0 mL) and cooled to 0°C in an ice bath. HATU (15.61 g, 41.0 mmol) was added followed by DIEA (6.5 g, 50.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 min. Benzyl ester of glycine [8.45 g, 50 mmol, generated from neutralizing benzyl glycine hydrochloride with sodium carbonate and by extraction with DCM and solvent removal] was added in THF (25.0 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to come to RT and stirred for 20h at RT. All the volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was treated with saturated sodium carbonate solution (100 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with 1N HCl (2x 100 mL) and water (2 x 100 mL) and dried (sodium sulfate). The solution was filtered and solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a paste that was chromatographed over flash silica gel (500.0 g). Elution with 2% methanol in DCM yielded the product as a colorless paste (**Compound B, FIG. 29A**). Yield: 8.5 g (74.5%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.4 (s, 9H, -CH₃s), 2.0 – 2.5 (m, 4H, -CH-CH₂ and CO-CH), 4.2 (m, 5H, N-CH₂-CO), 5.15 (s, 4H, Ar-CH₂), 5.45 (bs, 1H, Boc-NH), 7.3 (m, 10H, Ar-H) and 7.6 (2bs, 2H, CONH). M. S. – m/z 564.1 [M+H]. Analytical HPLC retention time – 8.29 min (>97% pure, 20-65%B over 15 min).

B. H-Glu(G-OBn)-G-OBn:

[00339] The fully protected glutamic acid derivative (1.7 g, 3.2 mmol) **B** from above was dissolved in DCM/TFA (4:1, 20 mL) and stirred until the starting material disappeared on TLC (2h). The reaction mixture was poured into ice cold saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (200 mL) and the organic layer was

separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with 2 x 50 mL of DCM and combined with the organic layer. The DCM layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate (2 x 100 mL), water (2 x 100 mL) and dried (sodium sulfate). The solution was filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was dried under vacuum to yield a glass (Compound C, FIG. 29A) that was taken to the next step without further purification. Yield: 0.72 g (95%). M. S. – m/z 442.2 [M+H].

C. (DOTA-tri-*t*-butyl)-Glu-(G-OBn)-G-OBn:

[00340] The amine C from above (1.33 g, 3 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (10.0 mL) was added to an activated solution of DOTA-tri-*t*-butyl ester [2.27 g, 3.6 mmol was treated with HBTU, 1.36 g, 3.6 mmol and DIEA 1.04 g, 8 mmol and stirred for 30 min at RT in 25 mL of dry DCM] and stirred at RT for 20h]. The reaction mixture was diluted with 200 mL of DCM and washed with saturated sodium carbonate (2 x 150 mL) and dried (sodium sulfate). The solution was filtered and solvent was removed under reduced pressure to yield a brown paste. The crude product was chromatographed over flash silica gel (500.0 g). Elution with 2% methanol in DCM furnished the product as a colorless gum (Compound D, FIG. 29A). Yield: 1.7 g (56.8%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.3 and 1.4 (2s, 9H, three methyls each from the free base and the sodium adduct of DOTA), 2.0 – 3.5 (m, 20H, N-CH₂s and –CH-CH₂ and CO-CH₂), 3.75 – 4.5 (m, 13H, N-CH₂-CO), 5.2 (m, 4H, Ar-CH₂) and 7.25 (m, 10H, Ar-H). M. S. m/z – 1018.3 [M+Na] and 996.5 [M+H] and 546.3 [M+Na+H]/2. HPLC – Retention Time: 11.24 min (>90%, 20-80% B over 30 min).

D. (DOTA-tri-*t*-butyl)-Glu-(G-OH)-G-OH:

[00341] The bis benzyl ester (0.2 g, 0.2 mmol) D from above was dissolved in methanol-water (20 mL, 9:1) and hydrogenated at 50 psi in the presence of 10% Pd/C catalyst (0.4 g, 50% by wt. water). After the starting material disappeared on HPLC and TLC (4h), the solution was filtered off the catalyst and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dried under high vacuum for about 20h (<0.1 mm) to yield the product as a colorless foam (Compound E, FIG.

29A). Yield: 0.12 g (73.5%). ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO}-d_6$): δ 1.3 and 1.4 (2s, 9H corresponding to methyls of free base and the sodium adduct of DOTA), 1.8 – 4.7 (m, 33H, NCH_2s , COCH_2 and $\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$ and $\text{NH}-\text{CH}-\text{CO}$), 8.1, 8.2 and 8.4 (3bs, NHCO). M. S.: m/z – 816.3 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ and 838.3 $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]$. HPLC Retention Time: 3.52 min (20-80% B over 30-min, > 95% pure).

E. H-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoyl-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoyl-Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂:

[00342] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.5 g, 0.2 mmol) A was deblocked and coupled twice sequentially to 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid to yield the above deprotected peptide (Compound F, FIG. 29B) after preparative HPLC purification. Yield: 91.0 mg (37%).

[00343] HPLC Retention Time: 8.98 min (>95% purity, 10-40% B in over 10 min). M. S.: m/z – 1230.6 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$, 615.9 $[\text{M}+2\text{H}]/2$.

F. Solution phase coupling of the bis-acid E and the amine F from above: (FIG. 29B)

[00344] The bis-acid (13.5 mg, 0.0166 mmol) E was dissolved in 100 μL of dry acetonitrile and treated with NHS (4.0 mg, 0.035 mmol) and DIC (5.05 mg, 0.04 mmol) and stirred for 24h at RT. To the above activated acid, the free amine F (51.0 mg, 0.41 mmol)[generated from the TFA salt by treatment with saturated sodium bicarbonate and freeze drying the solution to yield the amine as a fluffy solid] was added followed by 100 μL of NMP and the stirring was continued for 40h more at RT. The solution was diluted with anhydrous ether (10 mL) and the precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with 2 x 10 mL of anhydrous ether again. The crude solid was then purified by preparative HPLC to yield the product as a colorless fluffy solid L209 as in FIG. 29B with a yield of 7.5 mg (14.7%).

Example XXIII - Figures 30A-B

Synthesis of L210

A. H-8-amino-octanoyl-8-amino-octanoyl-Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂:

[00345] This was also prepared exactly the same way as in the case of Compound **F** (FIG. 29B), but using 1-aminooctanoic acid and the amine (Compound **B**, FIG. 30A) was purified by preparative HPLC. Yield: 95.0 mg (38.9%). HPLC Retention Time: 7.49 min (>95% purity; 10-40%B over 10.0 min). M. S.: m/z – 1222.7 [M+H], 611.8 [M+2H]/2.

[00346] (DOTA-tri-*t*-butyl)-Glu-(G-OH)-G-OH (0.0163 g, 0.02 mmol) was converted to its bis-NHS ester as in the case of **L209** in 100 μ L of acetonitrile and treated with the free base, Compound **B** (60.0 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 100 μ L of NMP and the reaction was continued for 40h and then worked up and purified as above to prepare **L210** (FIG. 30B) for a yield of 11.0 mg (18%).

Example XXIV - Figure 31

Synthesis of **L211**

[00347] Prepared from 0.2 g Of the Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.08 mmol) using standard protocols. *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L211** was prepared in a yield of 4.7 mg (3.7%) (FIG. 31).

Example XXV - Figure 32

Synthesis of **L212**

[00348] Prepared from Rink Amide Novagel resin (0.47 mmol/g, 0.2 g, 0.094 mmol) by building the sequence on the resin by standard protocols. *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutamyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L212** was prepared for a yield of 25.0 mg (17.7%) (FIG. 32).

Example XXVI - Figure 33

Synthesis of **L213**

[00349] Prepared from Fmoc-Met-2-chlorotrityl chloride resin (NovaBioChem, 0.78 mmol/g, 0.26 g, 0.2 mmol) and the rest of the sequence were built using standard methodology. *N*-

[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methionine L213 was prepared for a yield of 49.05 mg (16.4%) (FIG. 33).

Example XXVII - Figure 34

Synthesis of L214

[00350] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.2 g, 0.08 mmol) A was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide L214 using standard conditions. 8.5 mg of the product (6.4%) was obtained (FIG. 34).

Example XXVIII - Figure 35

Synthesis of L215

[00351] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.2 g, 0.08 mmol) A was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-arginyl-L-leucyl-glycyl-L-asparginy-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide L215. 9.2 mg (5.5%) was obtained (FIG. 35).

Example XXIX - Figure 36

Synthesis of L216

[00352] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin (0.2 g, 0.08 mmol) A was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminy-L-arginyl-L-tyrosiny-L-asparginy-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide L216. 25.0 mg (14.7%) was obtained (FIG. 36).

Example XXX - Figure 37**Synthesis of L217**

[00353] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin A (0.2g, 0.08 mmol) was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-lysyl-L-tyrosinyl-glycyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide **L217**. 58.0 mg (34.7%) was obtained (**FIG. 37**).

Example XXXI - Figure 38**Synthesis of L218**

[00354] Fmoc-Q(Trt)-W(Boc)-A-V-G-H(Trt)-L-M-resin A (0.2g, 0.08 mmol) was used. Fmoc-Lys(ivDde) was employed for the introduction of lysine. After the linear sequence was completed, the protecting group of the lysine was removed using 10% hydrazine in DMF (2 x 10 mL; 10 min each and then washed). The rest of the amino acids were then introduced using procedures described in the "general" section to complete the required peptide sequence. **L218** in **FIG. 38** as obtained in a yield of 40.0 mg (23.2%).

Example XXXII- Figure 39**Synthesis of L219**

[00355] 4-Sulfamylbutyryl AM Novagel resin was used (1.1 mmol/g; 0.5 g; 0.55 mmol). The first amino acid was loaded on to this resin at -20° C for 20h. The rest of the sequence was completed utilizing normal coupling procedures. After washing, the resin was alkylated with 20.0 eq. of iodoacetonitrile and 10.0 equivalents of DIEA for 20h. The resin was then drained of the liquids and washed and then cleaved with 2.0 eq. of pentylamine in 5.0 mL of THF for 20h. The resin was then washed with 2 x 5.0 mL of THF and all the filtrates were combined. THF was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was then deblocked with 10.0 mL of Reagent B and the peptide *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-aminopentyl, **L219** was purified as previously described. 28.0 mg (2.8%) was obtained (**FIG. 39**).

Example XXXIII- Figure 40**Synthesis of L220**

[00356] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin **A** was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-D-alanyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, **L220**. 31.5 mg (41.4%) was obtained (**FIG. 40**).

Example XXXIV - Figure 41**Synthesis of L221**

[00357] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin **A** was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-leucinamide, **L221**. 28.0 mg (34.3%) was obtained (**FIG. 41**).

Example XXXV - Figure 42**Synthesis of L222**

[00358] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin **A** was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-D-tyrosinyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-betaalanyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-norleucinamide, **L222**. 34.0 mg (40.0%) was obtained (**FIG. 42**).

Example XXXVI - Figure 43**Synthesis of L223**

[00359] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin **A** was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-betaalanyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-norleucinamide, **L223**. 31.2 mg (37.1%) was obtained (**FIG. 43**).

Example XXXVII - Figure 44**Synthesis of L224**

[00360] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin A was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucinamide, **L224**. 30.0 mg (42.2%) was obtained (**FIG. 44**).

Example XXXVIII - Figure 45**Synthesis of L225**

[00361] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin A was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valinyl-glycyl-L-serinyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methioninamide, **L225**. 15.0 mg (20.4%) was obtained (**FIG. 45**).

Example XXXIX - Figure 46**Synthesis of L226**

[00362] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin A was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-histidyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, **L226**. 40.0 mg (52.9%) was obtained (**FIG. 46**).

Example XL - Figure 47**Synthesis of L227**

[00363] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin A was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-leucyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-threonyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methioninamide **L227**. 28.0 mg (36.7%) was obtained (**FIG. 47**).

Example XLI - Figure 48**Synthesis of L228**

[00364] NovaSyn TGR (0.25 mmol/g; 0.15 g, 0.05 mmol) resin A was used to prepare *N*-[(3 β ,5 β ,12 α)-3-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]-glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-methioninamide, **L228**. 26.0 mg (33.8%) was obtained (FIG. 48).

EXAMPLE XLII - Synthesis of Additional GRP Compounds

A. General procedure for the preparation of 4,4'-Aminomethylbiphenylcarboxylic acid (B2) and 3,3'-aminomethylbiphenylcarboxylic acid (B3):

1. Methyl-hydroxymethylbiphenylcarboxylates:

Commercially available (Aldrich Chemical Co.) 4-hydroxymethylphenylboric acid or 3-hydroxymethylphenylboric acid (1.0 g, 6.58 mmol) was stirred with isopropanol (10 mL) and 2M sodium carbonate (16 mL) until the solution became homogeneous. The solution was degassed by passing nitrogen through the solution and then treated with solid methyl-3-bromobenzoate, or methyl-4-bromobenzoate (1.35 g, 6.3 mmol) followed by the Pd (0) catalyst $\{[(C_6H_5)_3P]_4Pd; 0.023g, 0.003 mmol\}$. The reaction mixture was kept at reflux under nitrogen until the starting bromobenzoate was consumed as determined by TLC analysis (2-3 h). The reaction mixture was then diluted with 250 mL of water and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (2 x 50 mL) and dried (Na_2SO_4). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was chromatographed over flash silica gel (100 g). Elution with 40% ethyl acetate in hexanes yielded the product either as a solid or oil.

Yield:

B2 -0.45g (31%); m. p. – 170-171 $^{\circ}$ C.

B3 – 0.69 g (62%); oil.

Abstract

New and improved compounds for use in diagnostic imaging or therapy having the formula M-N-O-P-G, wherein M is an optical label or a metal chelator (in the form complexed with a metal radionuclide or not), N-O-P is the linker, and G is the GRP receptor targeting peptide. Methods for imaging a patient and/or providing radiotherapy or phototherapy to a patient using the compounds of the invention are also provided. Methods and kits for preparing a diagnostic imaging agent from the compound is further provided. Methods and kits for preparing a radiotherapeutic agent are further provided.

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ B2- 3.94 (s, 3H, $-\text{COOCH}_3$), 4.73 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{-Ph}$), 7.475 (d, 2H, $J = 5\text{ Hz}$), 7.6 (d, 2H, $J = 10\text{ Hz}$), 7.65 (d, 2H, $J = 5\text{ Hz}$) and 8.09 (d, 2H, $J = 10\text{ Hz}$).

M. S. – m/e – 243.0 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$

B3 – 3.94 (s, 3H, $-\text{COOCH}_3$), 4.76 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{-Ph}$), 7.50 (m, 4H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H) and 8.27 (s, 1H).

M. S. – m/e – 243.2 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$

2. Azidomethylbiphenyl carboxylates:

[00365] The above biphenyl alcohols (2.0 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (10 mL) were cooled in ice and treated with diphenylphosphoryl azide (2.2 mol) and DBU (2.0 mmol) and stirred under nitrogen for 24h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 25 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed successfully with 0.5 M citric acid solution (2 x 25 mL), water (2 x 25 mL) and dried (Na_2SO_4). The solution was filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. The 4,4'-isomer was crystallized from hexane/ether and the 3,3'-isomer was triturated with isopropyl ether to remove all the impurities; the product was homogeneous as determined on TLC analysis and further purification was not required.

Yield:

Methyl-4-azidomethyl-4-biphenylcarboxylate – 0.245 g (46%); m. p. – $106\text{--}108^\circ\text{C}$.

Methyl-4-azidomethyl-4-biphenylcarboxylate – 0.36 g (59%, oil)

^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ - 4,4'-isomer – 3.95 (s, 3H, $-\text{COOCH}_3$), 4.41 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{N}_3$), 7.42 (d, 2H, $J = 5\text{ Hz}$), 7.66 (m, 4H) and 8.11 (d, 2H, $J = 5\text{ Hz}$)

3,3'-Isomer – 3.94 (s, 3H, $-\text{COOCH}_3$), 4.41 (s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{N}_3$), 7.26-7.6 (m, 5H), 7.76 (d, 1H, $J = 10\text{ Hz}$), 8.02 (d, 1H, $J = 5\text{ Hz}$) and 8.27 (s, 1H).

3. Hydrolysis of the methyl esters of biphenylcarboxylates:

[00366] About 4 mmol of the methyl esters were treated with 20 mL of 2M lithium hydroxide solution and stirred until the solution was homogeneous (20-24 h). The aqueous layer was extracted with 2 x 50 mL of ether and the organic layer was

discarded. The aqueous layer was then acidified with 0.5 M citric acid and the precipitated solid was filtered and dried. No other purification was necessary and the acids were taken to the next step.

Yield:

4,4'-isomer – 0.87 g of methyl ester yielded 0.754 g of the acid (86.6%); m. p. – 205-210° C

3,3'-isomer – 0.48 g of the methyl ester furnished 0.34 g of the acid (63.6%); m. p. – 102-105° C.

¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ : 4,4'-isomer – 4.52 (s, 2H, -CH₂N₃), 7.50 (d, 2H, J = 5 Hz), 7.9 (m, 4H), and 8.03 (d, 2H, J = 10 Hz)

3,3'-isomer – 4.54 (s, 2H, -CH₂N₃), 7.4 (d, 1H, J = 10 Hz), 7.5-7.7 (m, 4H), 7.92 (ABq, 2H) and 8.19 (s, 1H).

4. Reduction of the azides to the amine:

[00367] This was carried out on the solid phase and the amine was never isolated. The azidocarboxylic acid was loaded on the resin using the standard peptide coupling protocols. After washing, the resin containing the azide was shaken with 20 equivalents of triphenylphosphine in THF/water (95:5) for 24 h. The solution was drained under a positive pressure of nitrogen and then washed with the standard washing procedure. The resulting amine was employed in the next coupling.

5. (3β, 5β, 7α, 12α)-3-[(9H-Flouren-9ylmethoxy)amino]acetyl}amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid:

[00368] Tributylamine (3.2 mL; 13.5 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of Fmoc-glycine (4.0 g, 13.5 mmol) in THF (80 mL) stirred at 0° C. Isobutylchloroformate (1.7 mL; 13.5 mmol) was subsequently added and, after 10 min, a suspension of tributylamine (2.6 mL; 11.2 mmol) and (3β, 5β, 7α, 12α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid (4.5 g; 11.2 mmol) in DMF (80 mL) was added dropwise, over 1 h, into the cooled solution. The mixture was allowed to warm up to ambient temperature and after 6 h, the solution was concentrated to 120 mL, then water (180 mL) and 1N HCl (30 mL) were added (final pH 1.5). The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with water (2 x 100 mL), vacuum dried

and purified by flash chromatography. Elution with chloroform/methanol (8:2) yielded the product as a colorless solid.

Yield: 1.9 g (25%). TLC: R_f 0.30 ($\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}/\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ – 6:3:1).

IN VITRO AND IN VIVO TESTING OF COMPOUNDS**Example XLIII: *In vitro* Binding Assay for GRP Receptors in PC3 Cell Lines -
Figures 14 A-B**

[00369] To identify potential lead compounds, an *in vitro* assay that identifies compounds with high affinity for GRP-R was used. Since the PC3 cell line, derived from human prostate cancer, is known to exhibit high expression of GRP-R on the cell surface, a radio ligand binding assay in a 96-well plate format was developed and validated to measure the binding of ¹²⁵I-BBN to GRP-R positive PC3 cells and the ability of the compounds of the invention to inhibit this binding. This assay was used to measure the IC₅₀ for RP527 ligand, DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ (controls) and compounds of the invention which inhibit the binding of ¹²⁵I-BBN to GRP-R. (RP527 =N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly-5-aminopentanoic acid-BBN (7-14) [SEQ. ID.NO: 1], which has MS = 1442.6 and IC50 - 0.84). Van de Wiele C, Dumont F et al., Technetium-99m RP527, a GRP analogue for visualization of GRP receptor-expressing malignancies: a feasibility study. Eur.J.Nucl.Med., (2000) 27; 1694-1699.; DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ is also referred to as DO3A-monoamide-8-amino-octanoic acid-BBN (7-14) [SEQ. ID. NO: 1], and has MS=1467.0. DO3A monoamide-aminooctanyl-BBN[7-14]

[00370] The Radioligand Binding Plate Assay was validated for BBN and BBN analogues (including commercially available BBN and L1) and also using ^{99m}Tc RP527 as the radioligand.

A. Materials and Methods:

1. Cell culture:

[00371] PC3 (human prostate cancer cell line) were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection and cultured in RPMI 1640 (ATCC) in tissue culture flasks (Corning). This growth medium was supplemented with 10% heat inactivated FBS (Hyclone, SH30070.03), 10 mM HEPES (GibcoBRL, 15630-080), and antibiotic/antimycotic (GibcoBRL, 15240-062) for a final concentration of penicillin-streptomycin (100 units/mL), and fungizone (0.25 µg/mL). All cultures were maintained in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO₂/95% air at 37°C, and passaged routinely using 0.05% trypsin/EDTA (GibcoBRL 25300-054) where indicated. Cells for experiments were plated at a concentration of 2.0x10⁴/well

either in 96-well white /clear bottom microtiter plates (Falcon Optilux-I) or 96 well black/clear collagen I cellware plates (Beckton Dickinson Biocoat). Plates were used for binding studies on day 1 or 2 post-plating.

2. Binding buffer:

[00372] RPMI 1640 (ATCC) supplemented with 20mM HEPES, 0.1% BSA (w/v), 0.5 mM PMSF (AEBSF), bacitracin (50 mg/500 ml), pH 7.4. ^{125}I -BBN (carrier free, 2200 Ci/mmmole) was obtained from Perkin-Elmer.

B. Competition assay with ^{125}I -BBN for GRP-R in PC3 cells:

[00373] A 96-well plate assay was used to determine the IC_{50} of various compounds of the invention to inhibit binding of ^{125}I -BBN to human GRP-R. The following general procedure was followed:

[00374] All compounds tested were dissolved in binding buffer and appropriate dilutions were also done in binding buffer. PC3 cells (human prostate cancer cell line) for assay were plated at a concentration of 2.0×10^4 /well either in 96-well white /clear bottomed microtiter plates (Falcon Optilux-I) or 96 well black/clear collagen I cellware plates (Beckton Dickinson Biocoat). Plates were used for binding studies on day 1 or 2 post-plating. The plates were checked for confluency (>90% confluent) prior to assay. For the assay, RP527 or DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ ligand, (controls), or compounds of the invention at concentrations ranging from 1.25×10^{-9} M to 5×10^{-9} M, was co-incubated with ^{125}I -BBN (25,000 cpm/well). These studies were conducted with an assay volume of 75 μl per well. Triplicate wells were used for each data point. After the addition of the appropriate solutions, plates were incubated for 1 h at 4°C to prevent internalization of the ligand-receptor complex. Incubation was ended by the addition of 200 μl of ice-cold incubation buffer. Plates were washed 5 times and blotted dry. Radioactivity was detected using either the LKB CompuGamma counter or a microplate scintillation counter.

[00375] Competition binding curves for RP527 (control) and L70, a compound of the invention can be found in **Figures 14A-B**. These data show that the IC_{50} of the RP527 control

is 2.5nM and that of L70, a compound of this invention is 5nM. The IC₅₀ of the DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ control was 5nM. IC₅₀ values for those compounds of the invention tested can be found in Tables 1-3, supra, and show that they are comparable to that of the controls and thus would be expected to have sufficient affinity for the receptor to allow uptake by receptor bearing cells in vivo.

C. Internalization & Efflux assay:

[00376] These studies were conducted in a 96-well plate. After washing to remove serum proteins, PC3 cells were incubated with ¹²⁵I-BBN, ¹⁷⁷Lu-DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ or radiolabeled compounds of this invention for 40 min, at 37 °C. Incubations were stopped by the addition of 200 µl of ice-cold binding buffer. Plates were washed twice with binding buffer. To remove surface-bound radioligand, the cells were incubated with 0.2M acetic acid (in saline), pH 2.8 for 2 min. Plates were centrifuged and the acid wash media were collected to determine the amount of radioactivity which was not internalized. The cells were collected to determine the amount of internalized ¹²⁵I-BBN, and all samples were analyzed in the gamma counter. Data for the internalization assay was normalized by comparing counts obtained at the various time points with the counts obtained at the final time point (T40 min).

[00377] For the efflux studies, after loading the PC3 cells with ¹²⁵I-BBN or radiolabeled compounds of the invention for 40 min at 37°C, the unbound material was filtered, and the % of internalization was determined as above. The cells were then resuspended in binding buffer at 37°C for up to 3h. At 0.5, 1, 2, or 3 h, the amount remaining internalized relative to the initial loading level was determined as above and used to calculate the percent efflux recorded in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Internalisation and efflux of ^{125}I -BBN and the Lu-177 complexes of DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ (control) and compounds of this invention

	I-BBN	DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂ (control)	L63	L64	L70
Internalisation (40 minutes)	59	89	64	69	70
Efflux (2h)	35	28	0	20	12

These data show that the compounds of this invention are internalized and retained by the PC3 cells to a similar extent to the controls.

Example XLIV - Preparation of Tc-labeled GRP compounds.

[00378] Peptide solutions of compounds of the invention identified in Table 6 were prepared at a concentration of 1 mg/mL in 0.1% aqueous TFA. A stannous chloride solution was prepared by dissolving SnCl₂•2H₂O (20 mg/mL) in 1 N HCl. Stannous gluconate solutions containing 20 µg of SnCl₂•2H₂O/100 µL were prepared by adding an aliquot of the SnCl₂ solution (10 µL) to a sodium gluconate solution prepared by dissolving 13 mg of sodium gluconate in water. A hydroxypropyl gamma cyclodextrin [HP-γ-CD] solution was prepared by dissolving 50 mg of HP-γ-CD in 1 mL of water.

[00379] The $^{99\text{m}}$ Tc labeled compounds identified below were prepared by mixing 20 µL of solution of the unlabeled compounds (20 µg), 50 µL of HP-γ-CD solution, 100 µL of Sn-gluconate solution and 20 to 50 µL of $^{99\text{m}}$ Tc pertechnetate (5 to 8 mCi, Syncor). The final volume was around 200 µL and final pH was 4.5 - 5. The reaction mixture was heated at 100°C for 15 to 20 min. and then analyzed by reversed phase HPLC to determine radiochemical purity (RCP). The desired product peaks were isolated by HPLC, collected into a stabilizing buffer containing 5 mg/mL ascorbic acid, 16 mg/mL HP-γ-CD and 50 mM phosphate buffer, pH 4.5, and concentrated using a speed vacuum to remove acetonitrile. The HPLC system used for analysis and purification was as follows: C18 Vydac column, 4.6 x 250 mm, aqueous phase:

0.1% TFA in water, organic phase: 0.085% TFA in acetonitrile. Flow rate: 1 mL/min. Isocratic elution at 20% - 25% acetonitrile/0.085% TFA was used, depending on the nature of individual peptide.

[00380] Labeling results are summarized in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Compound ¹	Sequence ²	HPLC retention time (min)	Initial RCP ³ (%)	RCP ⁴ (%) immediately following purification
L2	-RJQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	5.47	89.9	95.6
L4	-SJQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	5.92	65	97
L8	-JKQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	6.72	86	94
L1	-KJQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	5.43	88.2	92.6
L9	-JRQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	7.28	91.7	96.2
L7	-aJQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	8.47	88.6	95.9

n.d. = not detected

1: All compounds were conjugated with an N,N'-dimethylglycyl-Ser-Cys-Gly metal chelator. The Acn protected form of the ligand was used. Hence, the ligand used to prepare the 99mTc complex of L2 was N,N'-dimethylglycyl-Ser-Cys (Acn)-Gly-RJQWAVGHLM-NH₂. The Acn group was removed during chelation to Tc.

2: In the Sequence, "J" refers to 8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid and "a" refers to D-alanine.

3: Initial RCP measurement taken immediately after heating and prior to HPL purification.

4: RCP determined following HPLC isolation and acetonitrile removal via speed vacuum.

Example XLV - Preparation of ¹⁷⁷Lu-L64 for cell binding and biodistribution studies:

[00381] This compound was synthesized by incubating 10 µg L64 ligand (10 µL of a 1 mg/mL solution in water), 100 µL ammonium acetate buffer (0.2M, pH 5.2) and ~1-2 mCi of ¹⁷⁷LuCl₃ in 0.05N HCl (MURR) at 90°C for 15 min. Free ¹⁷⁷Lu was scavenged by adding 20 µL of a 1% Na₂EDTA•2H₂O (Aldrich) solution in water. The resulting radiochemical purity (RCP)

was ~95%. The radiolabeled product was separated from unlabeled ligand and other impurities by HPLC, using a YMC Basic C8 column [4.6 x 150 mm], a column temperature of 30°C and a flow rate of 1 mL/min, with a gradient of 68%A/32%B to 66%A/34%B over 30 min., where A is citrate buffer (0.02M, pH 3.0), and B is 80% CH₃CN/20% CH₃OH. The isolated compound had an RCP of ~100% and an HPLC retention time of 23.4 minutes.

[00382] Samples for biodistribution and cell binding studies were prepared by collecting the desired HPLC peak into 1000 µL of citrate buffer (0.05 M, pH 5.3, containing 1% ascorbic acid, and 0.1% HSA). The organic eluent in the collected eluate was removed by centrifugal concentration for 30 min. For cell binding studies, the purified sample was diluted with cell-binding media to a concentration of 1.5 µCi/mL within 30 minutes of the in vitro study. For biodistribution studies, the sample was diluted with citrate buffer (0.05 M, pH 5.3, containing 1% sodium ascorbic acid and 0.1% HSA) to a final concentration of 50 µCi/mL within 30 minutes of the in vivo study.

Example XLVI - Preparation of ¹⁷⁷Lu-L64 for radiotherapy studies:

[00383] This compound was synthesized by incubating 70 µg L64 ligand (70 µL of a 1 mg/mL solution in water), 200 µL ammonium acetate buffer (0.2M, pH 5.2) and ~30 - 40 mCi of ¹⁷⁷LuCl₃ in 0.05N HCl (MURR) at 85°C for 10 min. After cooling to room temperature, free ¹⁷⁷Lu was scavenged by adding 20 µL of a 2% Na₂EDTA·2H₂O (Aldrich) solution in water. The resulting radiochemical purity (RCP) was ~95%. The radiolabeled product was separated from unlabeled ligand and other impurities by HPLC, using a 300VHP Anion Exchange column (7.5 x 50 mm) (Vydac) that was sequentially eluted at a flow rate of 1 mL/min with water, 50% acetonitrile/water and then 1 g/L aqueous ammonium acetate solution. The desired compound was eluted from the column with 50% CH₃CN and mixed with ~1 mL of citrate buffer (0.05 M, pH 5.3) containing 5% ascorbic acid, 0.2% HSA, and 0.9% (v:v) benzyl alcohol. The organic part of the isolated fraction was removed by spin vacuum for 40 min, and the concentrated solution (~20-25 mCi) was adjusted within 30 minutes of the in vivo study to a concentration of 7.5 mCi/mL using citrate buffer (0.05 M, pH 5.3) containing 5% ascorbic acid, 0.2% HSA, and 0.9% (v:v) benzyl alcohol. The resulting compound had an RCP of >95%.

Example XLVII - Preparation of ^{111}In -L64:

[00384] This compound was synthesized by incubating 10 μg L64 ligand (5 μL of a 2 mg/mL solution in 0.01 N HCl), 60 μL ethanol, 1.12 mCi of $^{111}\text{InCl}_3$ in 0.05N HCl (80 μL) and 155 μL sodium acetate buffer (0.5M, pH 4.5) at 85°C for 30 min. Free ^{111}In was scavenged by adding 20 μL of a 1% $\text{Na}_2\text{EDTA} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Aldrich) solution in water. The resulting radiochemical purity (RCP) was 87%. The radiolabeled product was separated from unlabeled ligand and other impurities by HPLC, using a Vydac C18 column, [4.6x250 mm], a column temperature of 50°C and a flow rate of 1.5 mL/min. with a gradient of 75%A/25%B to 65%A/35%B over 20 min. where A is 0.1% TFA in water, B is 0.085% TFA in acetonitrile. With this system, the retention time for ^{111}In -L64 is 15.7 min. The isolated compound had an RCP of 96.7%.

**Example XLVIII - Preparation of ^{177}Lu -DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂
(Control)**

[00385] A stock solution of peptide was prepared by dissolving DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ ligand (prepared as described in US Application Publication No. 2002/0054855 and WO 02/87637, both incorporated by reference) in 0.01 N HCl to a concentration of 1 mg/mL. ^{177}Lu -DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ was prepared by mixing the following reagents in the order shown.

0.2 M NH_4OAc , pH 6.8	100 μL
Peptide stock, 1 mg/mL, in 0.01 N HCl	5 μL
$^{177}\text{LuCl}_3$ (MURR) in 0.05M HCl	1.2 μL (1.4 mCi)

[00386] The reaction mixture was incubated at 85 °C for 10 min. After cooling down to room temperature in a water bath, 20 μL of a 1% EDTA solution and 20 μL of EtOH were added. The compound was analyzed by HPLC using a C18 column (VYDAC Cat # 218TP54) that was eluted at flow rate of 1 mL/min with a gradient of 21 to 25% B over 20 min, where A is 0.1%TFA/H₂O and B is 0.1%TFA/CH₃CN). ^{177}Lu --DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ was formed in 97.1% yield (RCP) and had a retention time of ~16.1 min on this system.

Example XLIX - Preparation of ^{177}Lu -L63

[00387] This compound was prepared as described for ^{177}Lu -DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂. The compound was analyzed by HPLC using a C18 column (VYDAC Cat # 218TP54) that was eluted at flow rate of 1 mL/min with a gradient of 30-34% B over 20 min

(where solvent is A. 0.1%TFA/H₂O and B is 0.1%TFA/CH₃CN). The ¹⁷⁷Lu-L63 that formed had an RCP of 97.8% and a retention time of ~14.2 min on this system.

Example L - Preparation of ¹⁷⁷Lu-L70 for cell binding and biodistribution studies:

[00388] This compound was prepared following the procedures described above, but substituting L70 (the ligand of Example II). Purification was performed using a YMC Basic C8 column (4.6 x 150 mm), a column temperature of 30°C and a flow rate of 1 mL/min. with a gradient of 80%A/20%B to 75%A/25%B over 40 min., where A is citrate buffer (0.02M, pH 4.5), and B is 80% CH₃CN/20% CH₃OH. The isolated compound had an RCP of ~100% and an HPLC retention time of 25.4 min.

Example LI - Preparation of ¹⁷⁷Lu- L70 for radiotherapy studies:

[00389] This compound was prepared as described above for L64.

Example LII - Preparation of ¹¹¹In-L70 for cell binding and biodistribution studies:

[00390] This compound was synthesized by incubating 10 µg L70 ligand (10 µL of a 1 mg/mL solution in 0.01 N HCl), 180 µL ammonium acetate buffer (0.2M, pH 5.3), 1.1 mCi of ¹¹¹InCl₃ in 0.05N HCl (61 µL, Mallinckrodt) and 50 µL of saline at 85°C for 30 min. Free ¹¹¹In was scavenged by adding 20 µL of a 1% Na₂EDTA•2H₂O (Aldrich) solution in water. The resulting radiochemical purity (RCP) was 86%. The radiolabeled product was separated from unlabeled ligand and other impurities by HPLC, using a Waters XTerra C18 cartridge linked to a Vydac strong anion exchange column [7.5 x 50 mm], a column temperature of 30°C and a flow rate of 1 mL/min. with the gradient listed in the Table below, where A is 0.1 mM NaOH in water, pH 10.0, B is 1 g/L ammonium acetate in water, pH 6.7 and C is acetonitrile. With this system, the retention time for ¹¹¹In-L70 is 15 min while the retention time for L70 ligand is 27 to 28 min. The isolated compound had an RCP of 96%.

[00391] Samples for biodistribution and cell binding studies were prepared by collecting the desired HPLC peak into 500 µL of citrate buffer (0.05 M, pH 5.3, containing 5% ascorbic acid, 1 mg/mL L-methionine and 0.2% HSA). The organic part of the collection was removed by spin vacuum for 30 min. For cell binding studies, the purified, concentrated sample was used within 30 minutes of the in vitro study. For biodistribution studies, the sample was diluted with citrate

buffer (0.05 M, pH 5.3, containing 5% sodium ascorbic acid and 0.2% HSA) to a final concentration of 10 μ Ci/mL within 30 minutes of the in vivo study.

Time, min	A	B	C
0-10	100%		
10-11	100-50%		0-50%
11-21	50%		50%
21-22	50-0%	0-50%	50%
22-32		50%	50%

Example LIII - In vivo Pharmacokinetic Studies

A. Tracer dose biodistribution:

Low dose pharmacokinetic studies (e.g., biodistribution studies) were performed using the below-identified compounds of the invention in xenografted, PC3 tumor-bearing nude mice ([Ncr]-Foxn1^{nu}). In all studies, mice were administered 100 μ L of ¹⁷⁷Lu-labeled test compound at 200 μ Ci/kg, i.v., with a residence time of 1 and 24 h per group (n=3-4). Tissues were analyzed in an LKB 1282 CompuGamma counter with appropriate standards.

TABLE 7

[00392] Pharmacokinetic comparison at 1 and 24 h in PC3 tumor-bearing nude mice

(200 μ Ci/kg; values as % ID/g) of ¹⁷⁷Lu-177 labeled compounds of this invention compared to control

Tissue	DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHL M-NH ₂ control		L63		L64		L70	
	1 hr	24 hr	1 hr	24 hr	1 hr	24 hr	1 hr	24 hr
Blood	0.44	0.03	7.54	0.05	1.87	0.02	0.33	0.03
Liver	0.38	0.04	12.15	0.20	2.89	0.21	0.77	0.10
Kidneys	7.65	1.03	7.22	0.84	10.95	1.45	6.01	2.31

Tissue	DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHL M-NH ₂ control		L63		L64		L70	
	1 hr	24 hr	1 hr	24 hr	1 hr	24 hr	1 hr	24 hr
Tumor	3.66	1.52	9.49	2.27	9.83	3.60	6.42	3.50
Pancreas	28.60	1.01	54.04	1.62	77.78	6.56	42.34	40.24

[00393] Whereas the distribution of radioactivity in the blood, liver and kidneys after injection of **L64** and **L70** is similar to that of the control compound, DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHL M-NH₂), the uptake in the tumor is much higher at 1 and 24 h for both **L64** and **L70**. **L63** also shows high tumour uptake although with increased blood and liver values at early times. Uptake in the mouse pancreas, a normal organ known to have GRP receptors is much higher for **L64**, **L70** and **L63** than for the control compound DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHL M-NH₂.

Example LIV-Receptor Subtype Specificity

[00394] Currently, four mammalian members of the GRP receptor family are known: the GRP-preferring receptor (GRP-R), neuromedin-B preferring receptor (NMB-R), the bombesin receptor subtype 3 (BB3-R) and the bombesin receptor subtype 4 (BB4-R). The receptor subtype specificity of ¹⁷⁷Lu-L70 was investigated. The results indicate ¹⁷⁷Lu-L70 binds specifically to GRP-R and NMB-R, and has little affinity for BB3-R.

[00395] The subtype specificity of the Lutetium complex of **L70** (here, ¹⁷⁷Lu-L70) (prepared as described supra) was determined by in vitro receptor autoradiography using the procedure described in Reubi et al., "Bombesin Receptor Subtypes in Human Cancers: Detection with the Universal Radioligand ¹²⁵I-[D-Tyr⁶, beta-Ala, Phe¹³, Nle¹⁴]", Clin.Cancer Res. 8:1139-1146 (2002) and tissue samples that had been previously found to express only one subtype of GRP receptor, as well as non-neoplastic tissues including normal pancreas and colon, as well as chronic pancreatitis (shown below in Table 8a). Human ileal carcinoid tissue was used as a source for NMB-R, human prostate carcinoma for GRP-R and human bronchial carcinoid for BB3-R subtype receptors. For comparison, receptor autoradiography was also performed with other bombesin radioligands, such as ¹²⁵I-Tyr⁴-bombesin or a compound known as the Universal

ligand, ^{125}I -[DTyr⁶, β Ala¹¹, Phe¹³, Nle¹⁴]-BBN(6-14), which binds to all three subsets of GRP-R, on adjacent tissue sections. For further discussion, see Fleischmann et al., "Bombesin Receptors in Distinct Tissue Compartments of Human Pancreatic Diseases," Lab. Invest. 80:1807-1817 (2000); Markwalder et al., "Gastrin-Releasing Peptide Receptors in the Human Prostate: Relation to Neoplastic Transformation," Cancer Res. 59:1152-1159 (1999); Gugger et al., "GRP Receptors in Non-Neoplastic and Neoplastic Human Breast," Am. J. Pathol. 155:2067-2076 (1999).

TABLE 8A

Detection of bombesin receptor subtypes in various human tissues using different radioligands.

Tumor	n	Receptor autoradiography using ^{177}Lu -L70			Receptor autoradiography using standard BN radioligands*		
		GRP-R	NMB-R	BB3	GRP-R	NMB-R	BB3
Mammary Ca	8	8/8	0/8	0/8	8/8	0/8	0/8
Prostate Ca	4	4/4	0/4	0/4	4/4	0/4	0/4
Renal Ca	6	5/6	0/6	0/6	4/6	0/6	0/6
Ileal carcinoid	8	0/8	8/8	0/8	0/8	8/8	0/8
Bronchial carcinoid	6	2/6 (weak)	0/6	0/6	2/6 (weak)	0/6	6/6
Colon Ca							
- tumor	7	3/7 (weak)	0/7	0/7	3/7	0/7	0/7
- smooth muscle	7	7/7	0/7	0/7	(weak) 7/7	0/7	0/7
Pancreas Ca	4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4	0/4
Chronic pancreatitis (acini)	5	5/5	0/5	0/5	5/5	0/5	0/5
Human pancreas (acini)	7	1/7 (weak)	0/7	0/7	0/7	0/7	0/7

Tumor	n	Receptor autoradiography using $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$			Receptor autoradiography using standard BN radioligands*		
		GRP-R	NMB-R	BB3	GRP-R	NMB-R	BB3
Mouse pancreas (acini)	4	4/4	0/4	0/4	4/4	0/4	0/4

* ^{125}I -[DTyr⁶, β Ala¹¹, Phe¹³, Nle¹⁴]-BBN(6-14) and ^{125}I -Tyr⁴-BBN.

[00396] As seen from Table 8a, all GRP-R-expressing tumors such as prostatic, mammary and renal cell carcinomas, identified as such with established radioligands, were also visualized in vitro with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$. Due to a better sensitivity, selected tumors with low levels of GRP-R could be identified with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$, but not with ^{125}I -Tyr⁴-BBN, as shown in Table 8a. All NMB-R-expressing tumors identified with established radioligands were also visualized with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$. Conversely, none of the BB3 tumors were detected with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$. One should not make any conclusion on the natural incidence of the receptor expression in the various types of tumors listed in Table 8a, as the tested cases were chosen as receptor-positive in the majority of cases, with only a few selected negative controls. The normal human pancreas is not labeled with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$, whereas the mouse pancreas is strongly labeled under identical conditions. Although the normal pancreas is a very rapidly degradable tissue and one can never completely exclude degradation of protein, including receptors, factors suggesting that the human pancreas data are truly negative include the positive control of the mouse pancreas under similar condition and the strongly labeled BB3 found in the islets of the respective human pancreas, which represent a positive control for the quality of the investigated human pancreas. Furthermore, the detection of GRP-R in pancreatic tissues that are pathologically altered (chronic pancreatitis) indicate that GRP-R, when present, can be identified under the chosen experimental conditions in this tissue. In fact, $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$ identifies these GRP-R in chronic pancreatitis with greater sensitivity than ^{125}I -Tyr⁴-BBN. While none of the pancreatic cancers had measurable amounts of GRP-R, a few colon carcinomas showed a low density of heterogeneously distributed GRP receptors measured with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$ (Table 8a). It should further be noticed that the smooth muscles of the colon

express GRP-R and were detected in vitro with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$ as well as with the established bombesin ligands.

TABLE 8B

[00397] Binding affinity of $^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$ to the 3 bombesin receptor subtypes expressed in human cancers. Data are expressed as IC_{50} in nM (mean \pm SEM. n = number of experiments in parentheses).

Compound	B. NMB-R	C. GRP-R	BB3
Universal ligand	0.8 ± 0.1 (3)	0.7 ± 0.1 (3)	1.1 ± 0.1 (3)
$^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$	0.9 ± 0.1 (4)	0.8 ± 0.1 (5)	>1,000 (3)

[00398] As shown in Table 8b, the cold labeled $^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$ had a very high affinity for human GRP and NMB receptors expressed in human tissues while it had only low affinity for BB3 receptors. These experiments used ^{125}I -[DTyr⁶, β Ala¹¹, Phe¹³, Nle¹⁴]-BBN(6-14) as radiotracer. Using the ^{177}Lu -labeled L70 as radiotracer, the above mentioned data are hereby confirmed and extended. All GRP-R-expressing human cancers were very strongly labeled with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$. The same was true for all NMB-R-positive tumors. Conversely, tumors with BB3 were not visualized. The sensitivity of $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$ seems better than that of $^{125}\text{I-Tyr}^4\text{-BBN}$ or the ^{125}I -labeled universal bombesin analog. Therefore, a few tumors expressing a low density of GRP-R can be readily identified with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$, while they are not positive with $^{125}\text{I-Tyr}^4\text{-BBN}$. The binding characteristics of $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$ could also be confirmed in non-neoplastic tissues. While the mouse pancreas, as control, was shown to express a very high density of GRP-R, the normal human pancreatic acini were devoid of GRP-R. However, in conditions of chronic pancreatitis GRP-R could be identified in acini, as reported previously in Fleischmann et al., "Bombesin Receptors in Distinct Tissue Compartments of Human Pancreatic Diseases", Lab. Invest. 80:1807-1817 (2000) and tissue, again with better sensitivity by using $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$ than by using $^{125}\text{I-Tyr}^4\text{-BBN}$. Conversely, the BB₃-expressing islets were not detected with $^{177}\text{Lu-L70}$, while they were strongly labeled with the universal ligand, as reported previously in Fleischmann et al.,

“Bombesin Receptors in Distinct Tissue Compartments of Human Pancreatic Diseases”, Lab. Invest. 80:1807-1817 (2000). While a minority of colon carcinomas had GRP-R, usually in very low density and heterogeneously distributed, the normal colonic smooth muscles expressed a high density of GRP-R.

[00399] The results in Tables 8a and 8b indicate that Lu labeled L70 derivatives are expected to bind well to human prostate carcinoma, which primarily expresses GRP-R. They also indicate that Lu labeled L70 derivatives are not expected to bind well to normal human pancreas (which primarily expresses the BB3-R receptor), or to cancers which primarily express the BB3-R receptor subtype.

Example LV - Radiotherapy Studies

A. Efficacy Studies:

[00400] Radiotherapy studies were performed using the PC3 tumor-bearing nude mouse model. In Short Term Efficacy Studies, ¹⁷⁷Lu labeled compounds of the invention L64, L70, L63 and the treatment control compound DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ were compared to an untreated control group. (n=12 for each treatment group for up to 30 days, and n=36 for the pooled untreated control group for up to 31 days). For all efficacy studies, mice were administered 100 µL of ¹⁷⁷Lu-labeled compound of the invention at 30 mCi/kg, i.v, or s.c. under sterile conditions. The subjects were housed in a barrier environment for the duration of the study. Body weight and tumor size (by caliper measurement) were collected on each subject 3 times per week for the duration of the study. Criteria for early termination included: death; loss of total body weight (TBW) equal to or greater than 20%; tumor size equal to or greater than 2 cm³. Results of the Short Term Efficacy Study are displayed in FIG. 15A. These results show that animals treated with L70, L64 or L63 have increased survival over the control animals given no treatment and over those animals given the same dose of the DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ control.

[00401] Long Term Efficacy Studies were performed with L64 and L70 using the same dose as before but using more animals per compound (n=46) and following them for up to 120 days. The results of the Long Term Efficacy Study are displayed in

FIG. 15B. Relative to the same controls as before (n=36), both **L64** and **L70** treatment gave significantly increased survival ($p<0.0001$) with **L70** being better than **L64**, although not statistically different from each other ($p<0.067$).

Example LVI

Alternative Preparation of L64 and L70 Using Segment Coupling

[00402] Compounds **L64** and **L70** can be prepared employing the collection of intermediates generally represented by **A-D** (**FIG. 19**), which themselves are prepared by standard methods known in the art of solid and solution phase peptide synthesis (Synthetic Peptides – A User's Guide 1992, Grant, G., Ed. WH. Freeman Co., NY, Chap 3 and Chap 4 pp 77 – 258; Chan, W.C. and White, P.D. Basic Procedures in Fmoc Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis – A Practical Approach 2002, Chan, W.C. and White, P.D. Eds Oxford University Press, New York, Chap. 3 pp 41 – 76; Barlos, K and Gatos, G. Convergent Peptide Synthesis in Fmoc Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis – A Practical Approach 2002, Chan, W.C. and White, P.D. Eds Oxford University Press, New York, Chap. 9 pp 216 – 228) which are incorporated herein by reference.

[00403] These methods include Alloc, Boc, Fmoc or benzyloxycarbonyl-based peptide synthesis strategies or judiciously chosen combinations of those methods on solid phase or in solution. The intermediates to be employed for a given step are chosen based on the selection of appropriate protecting groups for each position in the molecule, which may be selected from the list of groups shown in **FIG. 1**. Those of ordinary skill in the art will also understand that intermediates, compatible with peptide synthesis methodology, comprised of alternative protecting groups can also be employed and that the listed options for protecting groups shown above serves as illustrative and not inclusive, and that such alternatives are well known in the art.

[00404] This is amply illustrated in **FIG. 20** which outlines the approach. Substitution of the intermediate **C2** in place of **C1** shown in the synthesis of **L64**, provides **L70** when the same synthetic strategies are applied.

EXAMPLE LVII - Figures 49A and 49B

Synthesis of L69

[00405] Summary: Reaction of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholesterol-24-oic acid **A** with Fmoc-Cl gave intermediate **B**. Rink amide resin functionalised with the octapeptide Gln-

Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14]) (A), was sequentially reacted with **B**, Fmoc-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid and DOTA tri-*t*-butyl ester. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent **B** the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give **L230**. Overall yield: 4.2%.

- A. (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid, **B** (FIG. 49A)

[00406] A solution of 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl chloride (1.4 g; 5.4 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (18 mL) was added dropwise to a suspension of (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid **A** (2.0 g; 4.9 mmol) (3) in 10% aq. Na₂CO₃ (30 mL) and 1,4-dioxane (18 mL) stirred at 0 °C. After 6 h stirring at room temperature H₂O (100 mL) was added, the aqueous phase washed with Et₂O (2 x 90 mL) and then 2 M HCl (15 mL) was added (final pH: 1.5). The precipitated solid was filtered, washed with H₂O (3 x 100 mL), vacuum dried and then purified by flash chromatography to give **B** as a white solid (2.2 g; 3.5 mmol). Yield 71%.

- B. N-[3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-[[[2-[2-[[[4,7,10-Tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]acetyl]amino]ethoxy]ethoxy]acetyl]amino]-7,12-dihydroxy-24-oxocholan-24-yl]-L-glutaminy-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valylglycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, **L69** (FIG 49B)

[00407] Resin **A** (0.5 g; 0.3 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution filtered and fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). (3 β ,5 β ,7 α ,12 α)-3-(9H-Fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)amino-7,12-dihydroxycholan-24-oic acid **B** (0.75 g; 1.2 mmol), N-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), N,N'-diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin, the mixture shaken for 24 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution emptied, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). Fmoc-8-amino-3,6-dioxaoctanoic acid (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2

mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 3 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). The resin was then shaken with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution filtered, fresh 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added and the mixture shaken for another 20 min. The solution was filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL) 1,4,7,10-Tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7,10-tetraacetic acid tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester adduct with NaCl (0.79 g; 1.2 mmol), HOBt (0.18 g; 1.2 mmol), DIC (0.19 mL; 1.2 mmol), N-ethyldiisopropylamine (0.40 mL; 2.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent B (25 mL) (2) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (248 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (50 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give L69 (6.5 mg; 3.5×10^{-3} mmol) (FIG. 49B) as a white solid. Yield 5.8%.

EXAMPLE LVIII - Figure 50

Synthesis of L144

[00408] Summary: Rink amide resin functionalised with the octapeptide Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Leu-Met-NH₂ (BBN[7-14]) (A) was reacted with 4-[2-hydroxy-3-[4,7,10-tris(2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]propoxy] benzoic acid. After cleavage and deprotection with Reagent B (2) the crude was purified by preparative HPLC to give L144. Overall yield: 12%.

A. *N*-[4-[2-Hydroxy-3-[4,7,10-tris(carboxymethyl)-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododec-1-yl]propoxy]benzoyl]-L-glutaminyl-L-tryptophyl-L-alanyl-L-valyl-glycyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-methioninamide, L144 (FIG. 50)

[00409] Resin A (0.4 g; 0.24 mmol) was shaken in a solid phase peptide synthesis vessel with 50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) for 10 min, the solution filtered and fresh

50% morpholine in DMA (7 mL) was added. The suspension was stirred for another 20 min then the solution was filtered and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL). 4-[2-Hydroxy-3-[4,7,10-tris[2-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)-2-oxoethyl]-1,4,7,10-tetrazacyclododec-1-yl]propoxy] benzoic acid **B** (0.5 g; 0.7 mmol), HOBT (0.11 g; 0.7 mmol), DIC (0.11 mL; 0.7 mmol), *N*-ethyl-diisopropylamine (0.24 mL; 1.4 mmol) and DMA (7 mL) were added to the resin. The mixture was shaken for 24 h at room temperature, emptied and the resin washed with DMA (5 x 7 mL), CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 7 mL) and vacuum dried. The resin was shaken in a flask with Reagent **B** (25 mL) (2) for 4.5 h. The resin was filtered and the solution was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford an oily crude that after treatment with Et₂O (20 mL) gave a precipitate. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and washed with Et₂O (3 x 20 mL) to give a solid (240 mg) which was analysed by HPLC. An amount of crude (60 mg) was purified by preparative HPLC. The fractions containing the product were lyophilised to give **L144** (10.5 mg; 7.2 x 10⁻³ mmol) as a white solid. Yield 12%.

EXAMPLE LIX

Preparation of L300 and ¹⁷⁷Lu-L300

[00410] From 0.2 g of Rink amide Novagel resin (0.63 mmol/g; 0.126 mmol), **L300** (0.033 g, 17%) was obtained after preparative column chromatography. The retention time was 6.66 minutes. The molecular formula is C₇₂H₉₉N₁₉O₁₈. The calculated molecular weight is 1518.71; 1519.6 observed. The sequence is DO3A-Gly-Abz4-Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Phe-Leu-NH₂. The structure of **L300** is shown in Figure 51.

[00411] **L300** (13.9 µg in 13.9 µL of 0.2M pH 4.8 sodium acetate buffer) was mixed with 150 µL of 0.2M pH 4.8 sodium acetate buffer and 4 µL of ¹⁷⁷LuCl₃ (1.136 mCi, Missouri Research Reactor). After 10 min at 100°C, the radiochemical purity (RCP) was 95%. The product was purified on a Vydac C18 peptide column (4.6 x 250 mm; 5 µm pore size) eluted at a flow rate of 1 mL/min using an aqueous/organic gradient of 0.1% TFA in water (A) and 0.085% TFA in acetonitrile (B). The following gradient was used: isocratic 22% B for 30 min, to 60% B in 5 min, hold at 60% B for 5 min. The compound, which eluted at a retention time of 18.8 min., was

collected into 1 mL of an 0.8% human serum albumin solution that was prepared by adding HSA to a 9:1 mixture of normal saline and Ascorbic Acid, Injection. Acetonitrile was removed using a Speed Vacuum (Savant). After purification, the compound had an RCP of 100%.

EXAMPLE LX - Characterization of Linker Specificity in Relation to GRP Receptor Subtypes

[00412] Two cell lines, C6, an NMB-R expressing rodent glioblastoma cell line and PC3, a GRP-R expressing human prostate cancer cell line, were used in this assay. The affinity of various unlabeled compounds for each receptor subtype (NMB-R and GRP-R) was determined indirectly by measuring its ability to compete with the binding of ^{125}I -NMB or ^{125}I -BBN to its corresponding receptors in C6 and PC3 cells.

A. Materials and Methods:

1. Cell Culture:

[00413] C6 cells were obtained from ATCC (CCL-107) and cultured in F12K media (ATCC) supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 1.5 g/L Sodium bicarbonate, 15% horse serum and 2.5% FBS. Cells for the assays were plated at a concentration of 9.6×10^4 /well in 48 well poly-lysine coated plates (Beckton Dickinson Biocoat). PC3 were obtained from ATCC (CRL-1435) and cultured in RPMI 1640 (ATCC) supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 1.5 g/L Sodium bicarbonate, 10 mM HEPES and 10% FBS. Both cultures were maintained in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO_2 /95% air at 37°C . PC3 cells for the assays were plated at a concentration of 2.0×10^4 cells/well in 96-well white/clear bottom plates (Falcon Optilux-I). Plates were used for the assays on day 2 of the post-plating.

2. Binding buffer, and radio-ligands:

[00414] RPMI 1640 (ATCC) containing 25 mM HEPES, 0.2% BSA fraction V, 1.0 mM MAEBSF (CAS # 3087-99-7) and 0.1 % Bacitracin (CAS # 1405-87-4), pH 7.4.

Custom made ^{125}I -[Tyr⁰]NMB, $>2.0 \text{ Ci}/\mu\text{mole}$ (Amersham Life Science) [^{125}I -NMB] and commercially available ^{125}I -[Tyr⁴]BBN, $>2.0 \text{ Ci}/\mu\text{mole}$ (Perkin Elmer Life Science) [^{125}I -BBN] were used as radioligands.

B. In vitro Assay:

[00415] Using a 48-well plate assay system (for C6 study) competition experiments were performed using ^{125}I -NMB. All of the PC3 studies were performed as described in Example XLIII using ^{125}I -BBN. Selection of compounds for the assay was based on linker subtype. Results are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Number of selected compounds for the assay and their linkers

LINKER TYPE	NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS
Neutral, Basic or combination of neutral, basic & acidic	8
Linear aliphatic (ω -aminoalkanoic & ω -aminoalkoxynoic acid	4
Bile acids (cholic acids)	3
Substituted alanine (cycloalkyl, aromatic and heteroaromatic)	5
Aromatic (aminobenzoic acid and aminoalkyl benzoic acid, biphenyl)	12
Cyclic non-aromatic	5
Heterocyclic (aromatic and non-aromatic)	5
Miscellaneous (DOTA-NMB, DOTA-G-Abz4-NMB, DOTA-Abz4-G-NMB, BBN ₇₋₁₄ , BBN ₈₋₁₄ , DOTA-BBN ₇₋₁₄)	6

[00416] The binding parameters obtained from the studies were analyzed using a one-site competition non-linear regression analysis with GraphPad Prism. The relative affinity of various compounds for NMB-R in C6 cells were compared with those obtained using commercially available [Tyr⁴]-BBN and [Tyr⁰]-NMB. To distinguish the GRP-R preferring compounds from NMB-R plus GRP-R preferring compounds, IC₅₀ values obtained for each compound was compared with those obtained from [Tyr⁰]-BBN with ^{125}I -NMB on C6 cells. The cut off point between the two classes of compounds was taken as 10X the IC₅₀ of [Tyr⁴]-BBN. Among the compounds tested, 8 compounds preferentially bind to GRP-R (as shown in Table 10) while 32 compounds bind to both GRP-R and NMB-R with similar affinity, and two show preference for NMB-R.

TABLE 10**The IC₅₀ values obtained from competition experiments using 125I-NMB and 125I-BBN**

L #	COMPOUND	IC ₅₀ (nM)		GRP-R	GRP-R & NMB-R
		¹²⁵ I-BBN /PC3	¹²⁵ I-NMB /C6		
na	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly-SS-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	10	10.4	-	yes
na	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly -G-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	25	7.9	-	yes
na	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly -GG-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	48	20.2	-	yes
na	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly -KK-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	13	6.4	-	yes
na	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly -SK-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	2	2.2	-	yes
na	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly -SR-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	1.9	2.0	-	yes
na	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly -KS-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	7.5	24.1	yes	-
na	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly -KE-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	32	60.0	yes	-
na	DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	3.4	3.1	-	yes
na	DO3A-monoamide -Apa3-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	36	18.9	-	yes
na	DO3A-monoamide -Abu4-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	19.8	5.2	-	yes
L3	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly -DJ-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	70	33	-	yes
L64	DO3A-monoamide -G-Adca3-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	8.5	3.3	-	yes
L63	DO3A-monoamide -G-Ah12ca-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	23	3.8	-	yes

L #	COMPOUND	IC ₅₀ (nM)		GRP-R	GRP-R & NMB-R
		¹²⁵ I-BBN /PC3	¹²⁵ I-NMB /C6		
L67	DO3A-monoamide -G-Akca- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	5.5	2.3	-	yes
na	DO3A-monoamide -Cha-Cha- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	22	77	yes	-
na	DO3A-monoamide -Nal1-Bip- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	30	210.9	yes	-
na	DO3A-monoamide -Cha-Nal1- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	8	66.5	yes	-
na	DO3A-monoamide -Nal1-Bpa4- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	17	89.9	yes	-
L301	DO3A-monoamide -Amb4- Nal1-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	10	6.8	-	yes
L147	DO3A-monoamide -G- Mo3abz4-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	4	32	yes	-
L241	DO3A-monoamide -G- Cl3abz4QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	4	0.8	-	yes
L242	DO3A-monoamide -G-M3abz4- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	5	2.2	-	yes
L243	DO3A-monoamide -G- Ho3abz4-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	14	9.9	-	yes
L202	DO3A-monoamide -G-Hyb4- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	13	2.7	-	yes
L204	DO3A-monoamide -Abz4-G- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	50	1.2	-	yes
L233	DO3A-monoamide -G-Abz3- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	4.8	1.6	-	yes
L235	DO3A-monoamide -G-Nmabz4- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	7	1.5	-	yes
L147	DO3A-monoamide -Mo3amb4- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	3.5	1.2	-	yes
L71	DO3A-monoamide -Amb4- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	7.2	0.2	-	yes
L73	DO3A-monoamide -Aeb4- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	5	1.8	-	yes
L208	DO3A-monoamide -Dae-Tpa- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	8	0.9	-	yes
L206	DO3A-monoamide -G- A4m2biphc4-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	5	1.3	-	yes
L207	DO3A-monoamide -G- A3biphc3-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	3	15.1	-	yes
L72	DO3A-monoamide -Amc4- QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	8.2	2.6	-	yes

L #	COMPOUND	IC ₅₀ (nM)		GRP-R	GRP-R & NMB-R
		¹²⁵ I-BBN /PC3	¹²⁵ I-NMB /C6		
L107	DO3A-monoamide -Amc4-Amc4-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	5	0.3	-	yes
L89	DO3A-monoamide -Aepa4-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	23	114	yes	-
L28	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly - Aepa4-S-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	25	13	-	yes
L74	DO3A-monoamide -G-Inp-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	6.5	3.4	-	yes
L36	N,N-dimethylglycine-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly - P1a1-J-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	7	12.1	-	yes
L82	DO3A-monoamide -Ckbp-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	8	1.7	-	yes
na	DO3A-monoamide -Aoc-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	11	14	-	yes
L70	DO3A-monoamide -G-Abz4-QWAVGHLM- NH₂	4.5	1.5	-	yes
na	DO3A-monoamide -QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	366	>250	No selective preference	
na	QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	369	754	No selective preference	
na	WAVGHLM -NH ₂	>800	>800	No selective preference	
L204	DO3A-monoamide -Abz4-G-QWAVGHLM- NH ₂	>50	1.2	preference to NMB-R	
na	GNLWATGHFM-NH ₂	>500	0.7	preference to NMB-R	
L227	DO3A-monoamide -G-Abz4-LWATGHFM -NH ₂	28	0.8	-	Yes

In the above Table "na" indicates "not applicable" (e.g. the compound does not contain a linker of the invention and thus was not assigned an L#).

[00417] Based on the above, several results were observed. The receptor binding region alone (BBN₇₋₁₄ or BBN₈₋₁₄) did not show any preference to GRP-R or NMB-R. The addition of a chelator alone to the receptor binding region did not contribute to the affinity of the peptide to GRP-R or NMB-R (DO3A-monoamide -QWAVGHLM-NH₂). Coupling the chelator to the peptide through a linker did contribute to the affinity of the peptide towards the receptor.

However, depending on the type of linker this affinity varied from being dual (preference for both NMB-R and GRP-R) to GRP-R (preferring GRP-R).

[00418] The ω -Aminoalkanoic acids tested (8-Aminooctanoic acid in ^{175}Lu -DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ and DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHL-Nle-NH₂, 3-aminopropionic acid in DO3A-monoamide-Apa3-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ and 4-aminobutanoic acid in DO3A-monoamide-Abu4-QWAVGHLM-NH₂) as linkers, conferred the peptide with dual affinity for both GRP-R and NMB-R. Replacement of 'Met' in ^{175}Lu -DOTA-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ by 'Nle' did not change this dual affinity of the peptide.

[00419] Cholic acid containing linkers (3-aminocholic acid in L64, 3-amino-12-hydroxycholanic in L63 and 3-amino-12-ketocholanic in L67 conferred the peptides with dual affinity for both GRP-R and NMB-R. Cycloalkyl and aromatic substituted alanine containing linkers (3-cyclohexylalanine in DO3A-monoamide-Cha-Cha-QWAVGHLM-NH₂, 1-Naphthylalanine in DO3A-monoamide-Cha-Nal1-QWAVGHLM-NH₂, 4-Benzoylphenylalanine in DO3A-monoamide-Nal1-Bpa4-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ and Biphenylalanine in DO3A-monoamide-Nal1-Bip-QWAVGHLM-NH₂) imparted the peptides with selective affinity towards GRP-R. A linker containing only 4-(2-Aminoethylpiperazine)-1 also contributed to the peptides with GRP-R selectivity (L89).

[00420] Introduction of G-4-amino benzoic acid linker to NMB sequence conferred the compound with an affinity to GRP-R in addition to its inherent NMB-R affinity (L227 vs GNLWATGHFM-NH₂). Shifting the position of Gly around the linker altered the affinity of L70 from its dual affinity to a selective affinity to NMB-R (L204). 3-methoxy substitution in 4-aminobenzoic acid in L70 (as in L240) changed the dual affinity to a selective affinity to GRP-R.

[00421] It is apparent from the preceding data that the linker has a significant effect on the receptor subtype specificity. Three groups of compounds can be identified:

❖ Those that are active at the GRP-R

[00422] These compounds provide information specific to this receptor in vitro and in vivo, which can be used for diagnostic purposes. When these compounds are

radiolabeled with a therapeutic radionuclide, therapy can be performed on tissues containing only this receptor, sparing those that contain the NMB-R

❖ Those that are active at the NMB-R

[00423] These compounds provide information specific to this receptor in vitro and in vivo, which can be used for diagnostic purposes. When radiolabeled with a therapeutic radionuclide, therapy can be performed on tissues containing only this receptor, sparing those that contain the GRP-R

❖ Those that are active at both the GRP-R and the NMB-R

[00424] These compounds provide information on the combined presence of these two receptor subtypes in vitro and in vivo, that can be used for diagnostic purposes. Targeting both receptors may increase the sensitivity of the examination at the expense of specificity. When these compounds are radiolabeled with a therapeutic radionuclide, therapy can be performed on tissues containing both receptors, which may increase the dose delivered to the desired tissues.

Example LXI - Competition studies of modified Bombesin (BBN) analogs with ^{125}I -BBN for GRP-R in human prostate cancer (PC3) cells

[00425] To determine the effect of replacing certain amino acids in the BBN $^{7-14}$ analogs, peptides modified in the targeting portion were made and assayed for competitive binding to GRP-R in human prostate cancer (PC3) cells. All these peptides have a common linker conjugated to a metal chelating moiety (DOTA-Gly-Abz4-). The binding data (IC_{50} nM) are given below in Table 13.

A. Materials and Methods:

1. Cell Culture:

[00426] PC3 cell lines were obtained from ATCC (CRL-1435) and cultured in RPMI 1640 (ATCC) supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 1.5 g/L Sodium bicarbonate, 10 mM HEPES and 10% FBS. Cultures were maintained in a humidified

atmosphere containing 5% CO₂/95% air at 37 °C. PC3 cells for the assays were plated at a concentration of 2.0x10⁴ cells/ well in a 96-well white/clear bottom plates (Falcon Optilux-I). Plates were used for the assays on day 2 of the post-plating.

2. Binding buffer:

[00427] RPMI 1640 (ATCC) containing 25 mM HEPES, 0.2% BSA fraction V, 1.0 mM AEBSF (CAS # 3087-99-7) and 0.1 % Bacitracin (CAS # 1405-87-4), pH 7.4.

3. ¹²⁵I-Tyr⁴-Bombesin [¹²⁵I-BBN]

[00428] ¹²⁵I-BBN (Cat # NEX258) was obtained from PerkinElmer Life Sciences.

C. In vitro Assay:

[00429] Competition assay with ¹²⁵I-BBN for GRP-R in PC3 cells:

[00430] All compounds tested were dissolved in binding buffer and appropriate dilutions were also done in binding buffer. PC3 cells for assay were seeded at a concentration of 2.0 x 10⁴ /well either in 96-well black/clear collagen I cellware plates (Beckton Dickinson Biocoat). Plates were used for binding studies on day 2 post- plating. The plates were checked for confluency (>90% confluent) prior to assay. For competition assay, N,N-dimethylglycyl-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly-Ava5-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ (control) or other competitors at concentrations ranging from 1.25x10⁻⁹ M to 500 x10⁻⁹ M, was co-incubated with ¹²⁵I-BBN (25,000 cpm/well). The studies were conducted with an assay volume of 75 µl per well. Triplicate wells were used for each data point. After the addition of the appropriate solutions, plates were incubated for 1 hour at 4°C. Incubation was ended by the addition of 200 uL of ice-cold incubation buffer. Plates were washed 5 times and blotted dry. Radioactivity was detected using either a LKB CompuGamma counter or a microplate scintillation counter. The bound radioactivity of ¹²⁵I-BBN was plotted against the inhibition concentrations of the competitors, and the

concentration at which ^{125}I -BBN binding was inhibited by 50% (IC_{50}) was obtained from the binding curve.

TABLE 13: Competition studies with ^{125}I -BBN for GRP-R in PC3 cells

	L #	PEPTIDES	IC_{50} [nM]
Ref	na	N,N-dimethylglycyl-Ser-Cys(Acm)-Gly-Ava5-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	2.5
1	L70	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	4.5
2	L214	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-fQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	18
3	L215	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QRLGNQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	6
4	L216	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QRYGNQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	4.5
5	L217	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QKYGNQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	10
6	L218	>EQ-[K(DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4)-LGNQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	53
7	L219	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-fQWAVGHLM-NH-C ₅ H ₁₂	75
8	L220	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWAVaHLM-NH ₂	13
9	L221	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-fQWAVGHLL-NH ₂	340
10	L222	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-yQWAV-Ala2-HF-Nle-NH ₂	46
11	L223	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-FQWAV-Ala2-HF-Nle-NH ₂	52
12	L224	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWAGHFL-NH ₂	>500
13	L225	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-LWAVGSFM-NH ₂	240
14	L226	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-HWAVGHLM-NH ₂	5.5
15	L227	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-LWATGHFM-NH ₂	39
16	L228	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWAVGHFM-NH ₂	5.5
17	na	GNLWATGHFM-NH ₂	>500
18	na	yGNLWATGHFM-NH ₂	450
19	L300	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWAVGHFL-NH ₂	2.5

[00431] Results/Conclusions: Analysis of the binding results of various peptides modified in the targeting portion indicated the following:

[00432] Neuromedin analogs (GNLWATGHFM-NH₂, yGNLWATGHFM-NH₂) are unable to compete for the GRP-R except when conjugated to DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4 (L227). They are, however, effective NMB competitors. This is similar to the requirement for derivatisation of the amino end of the bombesin sequence as reflected in QWAVGHLM-NH₂, DO3A-monoamide-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ & L70. Replacement of the histidine (L225) reduces competition at the GRP-R.

[00433] Reversal of the two linker components in L70 to give L204 changes the subtype specificity to favor the NMB subtype. L¹³F substitution in the bombesin sequence maintains GRP-R activity. (L228).

TABLE 14

L Number	Sequence	IC ₅₀	
		C6/NMB-R	PC3/GRP-R
na	GNLWATGHFM-NH ₂	0.69	>500
na	yGNLWATGHFM-NH ₂	0.16	884.6
L227	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-LWATGHFM-NH ₂	0.07	28.0
L225	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-LWAVGSFM-NH ₂	-	240
na	WAVGHLM-NH ₂	>800	>800
na	QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	369	754
na	DO3A-monoamide-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	161	366
L70	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWAVGHLM-NH ₂	4.5	1.5
L204	DO3A-monoamide-Abz4-GQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	1.19	>50
L228	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWAVGHFM-NH ₂	-	5.5

[00434] As seen here, F¹³M¹⁴ to F¹³L¹⁴ substitution in L228 produces a compound (L300) with high activity at the GRP-R. The removal of the methionine has advantages as it is prone to oxidation. This benefit does not occur if the L¹³F substitution is not also performed (L221). Removal of V¹⁰ resulted in complete loss of binding as seen in L224.

TABLE 15

Number	Sequence	IC50	
		C6/NMB-R	PC3/GRP-R
L300	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWAVGHFL-NH ₂	-	2.5
L221	DO3A-monoamide--G-Abz4-fQWAVGHLL-NH ₂	-	340
L224	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QWA GHFL-NH ₂	-	>500

TABLE 16

As seen in Table 16, various substitutions are allowed in the BBN²⁻⁶ region (L214-L217, L226)

Number	Sequence	IC50	
		C6/NMB-R	PC3/GRP-R
na	pEQRyGNQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	3.36	2.2
L214	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-fQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	-	18
L215	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QRLGNQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	-	6
L216	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QRYGNQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	-	4.5
L217	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-QKYGNQWAVGHLM-NH ₂	-	10
L226	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-HWAVGHLM-NH ₂	-	5.5

TABLE 17

As expected, results from Table 17 show that the universal agonists (L222 & L223) compete reasonably well at ~ 50 nM level.

Name	Number	Sequence	IC50	
			C6/NMB-R	PC3/GRP-R
Universal agonist	L222	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-yQWAV-Ala2-HF-Nle-NH ₂	-	46
Universal agonist	L224	DO3A-monoamide-G-Abz4-FQWAV-Ala2-HF-Nle-NH ₂	-	52

EXAMPLE LXI - NMR Structural Comparison of ¹⁷⁵Lu-L70 and ¹⁷⁵Lu-DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂

[00435] The purpose of this NMR study was to provide complete structural characterization of Lu-L70 and compare it to the structure of ¹⁷⁵Lu-DOTA-Aoc-QWAVGHLM. L70 and ¹⁷⁵Lu-DOTA-Aoc-QWAVGHLM are both bombesin analogues (see **Figures 60 and 61**), differing only in the linker between the chelating group and the targeting peptide. In L70 there is a glycyl-4-aminobenzoyl group, whereas in ¹⁷⁵Lu-DOTA-Aoc-QWAVGHLM there is an 8-aminooctanoyl group. However, the biological data of these two compounds is strikingly different. Detailed NMR studies were performed to explain this difference.

A. EXPERIMENTAL

1. Materials

[00436] 5 mg of ¹⁷⁵Lu-DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH₂ was dissolved in 225 uL of DMSO-d₆ (Aldrich 100% atom %D).

5 mg of ¹⁷⁵Lu-L70 was dissolved in 225 uL of DMSO-d₆ (Aldrich 100% atom %D).

2. Acquisition of NMR Data

[00437] All NMR experiments were performed on a Varian Inova-500 Fourier Transform NMR spectrometer equipped with a 3 mm broad-band inverse (z-axis gradient) probe. The chemical shifts were referenced to the residual CH peaks of DMSO-d₆ at 2.50 ppm for the proton and 40.19 ppm for ¹³C. The sample temperatures were controlled by a Varian digital temperature controller. The data were processed using NMRPipe, VNMR, PROSA, and

VNMRJ software on the Sun Blade 2000 Unix computer and analyzed using NMRView and SPARKY software on the Linux computer. The modeling of the peptides was performed employing CYANA software on the Linux computer and further analyzed using MOLMOL software on a Compaq Deskpro Workstation.

B. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

[00438] The proton chemical shifts of $^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$ were assigned as follows. A quick survey of the methyl region (0.5 to 2.5 ppm) in the 1D spectrum allowed the identification of a sharp singlet at 2.02 ppm as the methyl peak of methionine. In the same region of the TOCSY spectrum, the chemical shift at 1.16 ppm which correlates to only one peak at 4.32 ppm indicates that they belong to alanine. The methyl peaks at 0.84 and 0.85 ppm which correlate to two peaks at 1.98 and 4.12 ppm must belong to valine. The remaining methyl peaks at 0.84 and 0.88 ppm which correlate to peaks at 1.60, 1.48, and 4.23 ppm belong to leucine. These chemical shifts and the chemical shifts of other amino acids are also present in the “fingerprint” region (see Wuthrich, K. “NMR of Proteins and Nucleic Acids”, John Wiley & Sons, 1986) – the backbone NH- α H region of the TOCSY spectrum (see FIG. 52). All the chemical shifts belonging to a spin system of an amino acid will align themselves vertically. After a careful examination of the spectrum, all chemical shifts were assigned. The chemical shifts were further verified by reviewing other-spectra such as COSY (see FIG. 53) and NOESY (see FIG. 54). After the proton chemical shifts were assigned, their carbon chemical shifts were identified through the gHSQC spectrum (see FIG. 55) and further verified by reviewing the gHMBC (see FIG. 56) and gHSQCTOCSY (see FIG. 57) spectra. The chemical shifts of Lu-L70 are listed in Table 19 (the atom numbers are referenced to FIG. 60).

[00439] Interestingly, in the TOCSY spectrum of $^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$, the chemical shift of the NH proton at 14.15 ppm shows strong correlations to two other peaks of the histidine ring, and also to a water molecule. This water molecule is not freely exchanging and is clearly seen in the NMR timeframe. To see which proton of the histidine interacts more strongly with the water molecule, a selective homo-decoupling experiment was performed on the $^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$ at 15 °C. When the water peak was selectively saturated with a low power, the intensities of the NH peaks of histidine at 14.16 and 14.23 ppm were dramatically reduced while the intensities of the two

remaining peaks of histidine at 7.32 and 8.90 ppm were partially reduced (see FIG. 58). The observation of the water protons on the NMR time scale suggests a rigid confirmation.

[00440] A proposed chemical structure of $^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$ with a water molecule can be seen in FIG. 62. A water molecule occupies a ninth coordination site by capping the square plane described by the coordinated oxygens. This has other precedents. Coordination of water at the ninth site of Lu in $\text{Na}[\text{Lu}(\text{DOTA})\text{H}_2\text{O}]\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was observed in an x-ray structure, as shown by Aime et al, *Inorg. Chim. Acta* 1996, 246, 423-429, which is incorporated by reference.

[00441] In contrast, in the TOCSY spectrum of $^{175}\text{Lu-DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH}_2$, the chemical shift of the NH proton only shows strong correlations to two other peaks of the histidine ring, but not to the water molecule (see FIG. 59). This indicates that there is no water molecule simultaneously coordinating both the ^{175}Lu and the His-NH in $^{175}\text{Lu-DO3A-monoamide-Aoc-QWAVGHLM-NH}_2$. Thus, the difference between the two molecules is significant. In the $^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$ a secondary structure of the peptide is stabilized via the bound water molecule, and this may be responsible for increased in vivo stability.

TABLE 19 - Chemical Shifts (ppm) of $^{175}\text{Lu-L70}$ in DMSO-d_6 at 25 °C

Position Assignment	Chemical Shift Proton (Carbon)
2/12	-
3/11	-
5/9	-
6/8	-
13	-
15	-
20	-
17	3.69/3.62
22	9.95/9.73
23	4.04/4.16 (43.57)
26	10.47
28/32	7.62 (118.9)
29/31	7.79 (128.7)
35a	8.54
36	4.29 (54.26)
39	1.83/1.91 (27.26)
40	2.16 (32.08)
47	6.84/7.30

43	7.97
44	4.54 (53.37)
48	2.98/3.12 (27.74)
50	7.12 (123.9)
51	10.79
53	7.53 (118.7)
54	6.93 (118.6)
55	7.03 (121.3)
56	7.28 (111.7)
58	8.09
59	4.32 (48.71)
62	1.16 (17.86)
63	7.65
64	4.12 (58.28)
67	1.98 (30.96)
68/73	0.84 (18.42)
	0.85 (19.52)
69	8.19
70	3.70/3.74 (42.45)
74	8.10
75	4.60 (51.85)
78	2.95/3.08 (27.50)
80	14.15
81	8.91
83	7.32
84	8.14
85	4.23 (51.93)
86	1.48 (40.6)
87	1.60 (24.61)
88/91	0.84 (21.8)
	0.88 (23.41)
92	8.04
93	4.25 (52.25)
96	1.76/1.92 (32.16)
97	2.41 (29.91)
99	2.02 (15.13)